Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,028—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 9, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th	May	SALSETTE	6000	KORNA	10390
21st	,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
28th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th	June.	INCIA	7911	.....	.....
11th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th	,,	HIMALAYA	6848	.....	.....
25th	,,	BRITANNIA	8932	PERSIA	7951
2nd	July	OCEANA	6810	.....	.....
9th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th	,,	ARABIA	7393	.....	.....
23rd	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th	,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for the mail transhipping Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,880	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Do B. ADDINO	4,180	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 499 Single and Rs. 699 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 9th May	11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*
KOLA	1,295	Thur. 12th May	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 13th May	6 a.m.	Direct†

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† On later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA" 1,295 tons, on Thursday, 12th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 9th May sailing as Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

7th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	9,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	6,685	Robuffat	4th Aug. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	9,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,685	Robuffat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd May 1910
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	8th June ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd ,,
CIRCASSIA	6715	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July ,,
SOINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th ,,
CASTALIA	6384	J. Hamilton	11th August ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd ,,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	13th Oct. ,,
SOINDIA	5105	Wm. Kelso	28th ,,
CASTALIA	6384	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	26th ,,

Saneduie of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The attractive rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Kazaoui and Bombay.

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)

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Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019 Fare.—Rs. 375.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs: 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HONBLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CORAL

PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rosa, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	RS. 1-8
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	Per Tin.
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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OFFICES AND WORKS
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.

HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.
WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professio

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOU GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a number of new ones are purchased.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT — TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

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TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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FROM LONDON.

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Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

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"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATI PURPOSE
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESUL
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGIN
"PESTRSINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTIO

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

...sertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay ...ette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at ...ffice by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which ...y are to appear.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

ARRIVED on the 7th May 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. ...ages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed ...ay at the risk and expense of the consignees ...ose boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

...haled or broken packages must be surveyed before ...oval from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim ...ll be recognised. The undersigned declines to survey ...ds removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

...aptain Metcalfe will attend every morning to ...rvey damaged and broken packages. All claims ...st be certified by him and sent in within a month ...f Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.), Agents.

...ams Street, Bombay, 7th May, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUSTOM SORABJI POWVALA and RAVASHAW SORABJI POWVALA, both of Bombay, Parsis, (the vendors) have with the concurrence and consent of SHAIKH ADAM MULLA ABDEALLY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, (the Lessee under the two Indentures of Lease hereinafter mentioned), contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, subject to two Indentures of Lease both dated the 1st day of March, 1910, and made between the Vendors of the one part and the said Shaikh Adam Mulla Abdeally of the other part. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No.79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed Foras freehold tenure (made up of three plots, known as plots, No. 4, 6, and 8 on the Charni Road estate of the Vendors whereof plot 4, is comprised in one of the said two leases and plots 5 and 8 are comprised in the other of them), together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing, and now in course of construction thereon situate lying and being as Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-two feet and nine inches in breadth, and sixteen feet and eight inches in breadth, containing one hundred and seventy-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Chandanbai, the widow of the late Jeewaji Nusserwanji Batliwala, and now of Dinbai, wife of Doctor Rattonji Rustomji Dadina, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan, lately of Cawasji Anderji Jhaveri and now of one Bania Jeweller, on or towards the West by the Public Road, named Dhunji Dongaria Street aforesaid, now called Dhunji Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramji Shanekji and now in the occupation of his heirs and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, SORABJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI, Acting Commissioner.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (In Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil in Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Cases all sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Agent adds one anna to the above prices for bulk.

Sub-Agents and Anchor Agents add one anna and ...ree annas 2 1-2 annas to the above prices. ...ices supplied gratis on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES, SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Friday the 29th April, 1910, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 12-8 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December 1909, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7 Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 9th May, 1910, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 28th April, 1910, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order, SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD., YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of Valuable Jewellery advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Old Court House, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood plain and carved, made to order, household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plate drawer, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, large drawing room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, one mahogonised sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., one pianola with 30 records, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich oil paintings and elecgraphs, chest of drawers, writing table, teapoys, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpet, etc., etc., the property of Leslie Crawford, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

This Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY last week of the **MERRYMAKER'S** and ZENO

TO-NIGHT, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MANON	M
MANON	A
MANON	N
MANON	O
MANON	N

Abbe Provost's Great Work Beautifully Dramatised.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

TIMES.—7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 P. M.

NOTE—Two extra films in which his late MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII appears will be shown this week.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FUGITIVE DALAI LAMA

AT DARJEELING.

RECORD FILM of the Season.

THE SILK WORM.

A very interesting industrial picture.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR PROMENADE CONCERT

BENEFIT for PTE. EYRES.

ADMISSION—RUPEE ONE.

ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

THURSDAY, 12th MAY, at 9-30 P.M.

GRAND OPEN AIR BENEFIT CONCERT.

In aid of Private EYRES, of the Cheshire Regiment, Under the distinguished patronage of MAJ.-GENERAL J. C. SWANN, C.B., Commanding Bombay Division.

ADMISSION—RUPEE ONE.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BRASS - - - - AND - - - - IRON CASTINGS -

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED.—TIME-KEEPERS, thoroughly reliable, and well experienced, others need not apply. Apply to Box No. 808 care of this paper.

WANTED.—A MATRIC or SCHOOL Final, who is also an experienced TYPIST, for English Clerkship of Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply, with testimonials upto the 12th instant, to A. M. GANDHI, Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One genuine DeDION single cylinder CAB, five seater, canopy top, glass screen, side curtains. A bargain Rs. 2,100.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 31d. to 1s. 4 1d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete recharffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-2-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co., *Secretaries*, NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.	Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.	Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence, per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos ,, 50	6	8	Young American ,, 50	6	0
La Arena, Brevas Fimas ,, 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra ,, 50	4	8
La Silvira, Especials ,, 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite ,, 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees ,, 50	4	0	Spotted Dogs. Merriman's ,, 100	4	2
La Simpatica, Flor Fina ,, 100	8	4	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's ,, 50	2	8
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,, 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias ,, 25		

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE & FRENCH FURNITURE. | OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc. Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets, Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc. Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

75, HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tichling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—Albert Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thalping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received or terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods, the rate to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. S. BRUCE, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YOLOLO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:

Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies. A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, tables, writing, wash-hand and side-tables, tempoys, cupboards single and double door almyrahs, books cases, iron sofas, Gimcrickshaw, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. A. P. Marris, consisting of woollen and cotton wearing apparels, boots, shoes, leather trunks, hats and other sundries.

By order of the Post Master General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as gold rings set with pearls, metal and silver watches, books, defaced stamps, medicine, wearing apparels, picture, post cards, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

1 very strong eagle bike, Eadie Coaster, almost new Dunlops, etc.

Several gent's and ladies' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of the Receiver in suit No. 797 of 1909.

1 English-made Landau with fast Australian pony.

And other carriges and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of Electric fans and lights of the Watson's Esplanade Hotel and the Watson's Annexe each set in one lot.

Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji vs. Syed Sirdar Alikhan and another.

Under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November 1909 and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1910, the electric fans and lights and gas lights, etc., of the Watson's Esplanade Hotel, and the Watson Annexe, at 4 and 5 p.m. (S.T.), respectively each set in one lot.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the, undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th May, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of bitters, paint, gasoline, spirit, molasses, tea, confectionery, linseed, deck chairs, and waste and torn paper, tin plates, cement, bags sugar, empty gas cylinders, earthenware plates, etc.

AUCTION SALE of 638 bags Wheat and Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweeping, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge—

162 bags Wheat, from Hafizabad to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 1, R. R. 1092 of 10-2-1910.

536 bags Wheat, from Ferozepur City to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 5, R. R. 16717 of 15-2-1910.

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweeping, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Valabhdas Moolji.

1 emerald ring.
4 pearl bangles.

By order of the mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Desai Bapooji.

1 collar set with diamond, pearls and
1 collar set with rubies and pearls.
1 rose set with diamond, 20 diamond and emerald rings, 1 diamond ring, 6 pearl bangles, 4 pearls, pearls, 1 diamond necklace, etc.

Property belonging to one gentleman—

1 gold lady's watch, 1 silver lady's watch.
1 barna watch.
13 pieces lady's and gentleman watches 8 days key.
Blackwood rocking chair, marble top dressing table, hanging lamps, Persian glass, Japanese vases, table ornaments, figure table, time piece albums, etc.

By order of the concerned—

5 pieces wall clock's 15 days key.
250 bottles Berry's blacking.

On account and at the risk of the makers—

1 ball 200 pieces morning coats.
100 doz. lady's linings.

On account and at the risk of the makers, a consignment of the safes, by Messrs. Midland Safe Co., Burmingham, fire and thief resisting:—

1	safe	20 × 14 × 14
1	,,	22 × 15 × 15
2	,,	24 × 17 × 17
1	,,	28 × 19 × 19
1	,,	30 × 20 × 20
1	,,	28 × 19 × 19 extra strong
1	,,	30 × 20 × 20
2	,,	28 × 12 × 12 fitted with boiler plate closets.

1 safe by Messrs. John Grove and Sons, fitted Chubb's lock, 30 × 24 × 22.

IMPORTANT SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LO... OF WILD AND FANCY ANIMA...

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th day of May, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the morning, at 146... Road, Bandra (near Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJI, COWASJI & Co., Auc... will sell by Public Auction, as above, the surpl... of Mr. John A. Witek, leaving Bombay, the representative of a well-known firm, dealing in wild animals, and live game, comprising African lionesses, Siberian bears, Scotch white noble deer, Siberian white fallow deers, West African baboons, white swans, Emus white dwarf, ducks, gold silver and reeves, pheasants, white turkeys, German and Danish boars, hounds, Ir

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 6.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81—11-16
Exchange on London at Paris For... 25·24 1-2+0 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 98 1/2—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·4b 1-2—1/1
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 13/16—1/16
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 7-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cents. ... 63 1-8—1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1·2-14 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £100,000.
Council Bills—Extra allotments Madras Rs. 10,900 at 1-4 1/32
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ...£5 3-4—1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 1-2+1-4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/4+1-4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 3/8—1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 7-8—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	...	£ 340,000
Gold to Bombay ...	...	£ 170,000
Gold to Colombo ...	...	£ 20,000

MANCHESTER, May 6.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	300
Do. Day's Imports... ...	.....
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	7·95—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 3/8 —1-8

Cotton Delivery	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A. S.	S.-O
Mid Uplands	7·83	7·9	7·54	7·28	6·90
G. O. C.	—4	—4	—3	—4	—6

Liverpool	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
	6·73	6·85	6·53	6·62
	—3	—4	—4	—3

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-2
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 1-8

NEW YORK, May 6.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	9,000
Do. Last year	20,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000
Do. Exports to Continent	3,000

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on ball support and short covering.

July 14·73+4	
Do at New York	
Oct. 12·72—1	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·25 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 2/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·85 7-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 7/8—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 5/8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14·70—5
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct. 12·58—3

bales.

Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	51,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	46,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	15,000
Do. Exports to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	521,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	348,000

LONDON, May 6.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	5 12-32
F. G. Bengal	5 16-32
Fine Bengal	5 20-32
Good Oomra	6 6-32
F G Oomra	6 10-32
Fine Oomra	6 14-32
Good M G Oomra	6 6-32
Fine M G Oomra	6 14-32
Good Broach	7
F G Broach	7 5-32
Fine Broach	7 10-32
Good Khandeish...	6
F G Khandeish...	6 4-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F....	6 19-32.
Buyers or Sellers... ...	Sellers.
Months	May-June.
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ...	5 23-32
Coconada Ginned G. I. F. London ...	5 26-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London...	5 30-32
Cotton Stock in London	4,240 bales.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £0 1/2	
" " months, June-July.	
" " Ports, Hamburg.	
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers	

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	35 1-3
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.... ...	35
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	44 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	43
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	40 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc—Done.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	64
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

RUBBER.

Rubber 10·8 Nominal.

METAL.

Braziers	£ 66 3-4
Metal	d 6 0
tes J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112	
s per box weighing 90 lbs	
F. Bombay...	.....
ron Belgian Ordinary size	
B. Antwerp	£ 5 5 0
orrugated Sheets 24 guage	
B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liver-	£11 0 0
el Bars F. O. B. Antwerp ...	£5 16 3

ARRIVALS.

Avicmoor " " R. Rubattino. "

BOMBAY, May 7.

ton market and the seed market were day owing to the death of His Most esty King Emperor Edward VII.

EXCHANGE.

ket opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., ls. or demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' edits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31/32d.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Forward	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 5/16d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	170 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	138 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	132 3-4
,, Shanghai	176 1/4
,, Japan	149 3/4

The market is steady.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 6th May :—

Wheat	12,518 cwts
Linseed	13,143 ,,
Rapeseed	10,115 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,788 ,,
Poppyseed...	4,656 ,,
Groundnuts	83 ,,
Castorseed...	9,471 ,,
Rice	36,501 ,,
Myrabollams	945 ,,
Cottonseed...	17,156 ,,
Mowraseed...	9 ,,
Gram	3 739 ,,
Jowar	19 ,,
Maize	... ,,

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 6th May :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	.....
Central India...	855 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	214 ,,
Berar	349 ,,
Central Provinces	41 ,,
Comras...	1,279 ,,
Dholera	7,591 ,,
Broach...	1,373 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	403 ,,
Westerns	163 ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)	54 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	247 ,,
Sind	2 ,,
Persian	17 ,,
Other sorts	..... ,,
Total ...	7,300 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.

Estimated Sales ... ... Closed.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 6th May :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week	64,041	48,781	+ 15,260
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 5th May	27,64,212	1,756,644	+10,07,568
Shipts for the week			
Europe	38,499	15,375	+ 23,124
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	25	25,480	— 25,455
Total	38,524	40,855	— 2,331
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 5th May ...			
Europe	843,847	481,422	+362,425
China	82,918	38,620	+ 44,298
Japan	699,506	483,993	+215,508
Coast Ports	27,862	16,140	+ 11,722
Total	1,654,133	1,020,180	+633,953
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	25,417	12,149	+ 13,268
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	18,187	16,034	+ 2,153

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 9th May 1910—13,079 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct to 31st Jan. 1910—3,984 bales.

FREIGHTS.

May.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	14 0	... 14 6
Dunkirk	14 0	... 14 6
Havre	14 6	... 15 0
Hull	13 6	... .
Liverpool	14 0	... 14 6
Marseilles	14 0	... 14 6
Genoa	14 0	... 14 6
London	14 6	... .
Hamburg	14 0	... 14 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports	June & July 14 0	

Market closed.

OPIUM

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ...	Rs. 3,092
Rates of exchange and Opium in China.	
	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,545
Exchange for Hongkong ...	133
Exchange for Shanghai ...	179

METALS.

We quote :—

			lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	...		27	
			28	
			35	
			42	
			56	Rs. 55 0
			63	
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...		27	
			28	
			35	
			42	Rs. 45 0
			49	
			56	
Tin Ingots. ...	...	...	...	,, 40 6
Spelter	S M	...	...	
	M M	...	...	
	J	...	...	,, 18 6
	G	...	...	
Georgshutte		...	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	...	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings			lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, May 6.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,15,200	...	...
4 do ...	3,07,200	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	10,200	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
82 Bars ...	1,51,000	...	...
10 doxes ...	Silver Coins	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Bank of Bombay ...	Egypt	London
Indian Specie Bank ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China... ...	do	do
S & E El Fadal	Moshtari	Jeddah
Mint Master	Devanha	Singapore

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th May, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	76	91,800
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	36	35,424

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

No. 38, LIVERPOOL, May 7, 1910.

Liverpool cotton markets closed owing to the death of the King.

LONDON, May 7.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·25+0 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 98 3-4+1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·49 1/2+0-1
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 11-16—1/8
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 3/4—1/8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £ 400,000
London market closed to-day.
£ 510,000 has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, May 7.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	6,000
Do. Last year ...	17,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Do. Exports to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York..... Closed.	
Do at New York..... Closed.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	8 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 5/8—1-4
Futures at New Orleans closed.	

LONDON, May 7.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	52,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	79,000
Do. Actual Export	4,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	83,000
Do. Stock	678,000
East Indian Total Sales — ...	600
Do. Indian Speculation ...	300
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	2,800
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	500
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	1,000
Do. Indian Stock.	26,000
American Afloat	80,000
Indian Afloat	32,000
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	2,670,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	238,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	9,640,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUERDEN—April 27, at Saugor, C P., to Mrs and Mr Charles Cuerden, Military Works Services, a daughter.

KLOSZ—April 30, at Akola, Berar, C P, the wife of William Harold Kłosz, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

WALTER—FINDLEY—April 18, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Bertram Walter, Royal Artillery, to Ethel Anna daughter of William L Findley of New York.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Sometimes the middle man thinks he is doing middling well if he makes ends meet."—N. O. PICAYUNE.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MERRALLI'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of April 1910, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,840. Among them the number of new admission was 441 ; classified as stated—Men, 141 ; women, 120 ; children, 180 ; total, 441. The average daily attendance was 61.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assays" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-15 a.m. on Wednesday, the 11th May.—Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 9-15 a. m. on the same day. Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, per extra s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th May.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ON Saturday in observance of the general mourning in connection with the sad death of His Majesty King Edward VII there was no performance at the Novelty Theatre. To-night there will be a change of programme of the Merrymakers bill, and it is notified that this week will conclude their season in Bombay as they are leaving for Australia.

The star film of the week is the dramatisation of the well known and powerful story "Manon" which is laid in the period of Louis XVIII and is regarded in literary circles as the masterpiece of the works of Abbe Prevost. The performers are all well known French artistes and include the charming actress Madame Regenier of the Renaissance Theatre, Paris. The comic pictures of the week promise to afford a fund of amusement. Two extra films will be shown on which his late Majesty King Edward VII appears.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 22nd Apr. 1910.	Total from 1st to 22nd Apr. 1910.	For week ending 22nd Apr. 1909.	Total from 1st to 22nd Apr. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	82	24	77
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	29	80	24	77
Vessels transported	23	83	15	45
Vessels attended to	1	7	2	3
Vessels warped	...	4	1	2

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Elysia," May 8.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Elysia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 8th instant, with the following passengers :—

Armstrong, Maj and Mrs W H	Milne-Henderson, Lt T W S
Barnard, Miss	Osborne-Smith, Lt G M
Carnaghan, Lt J E	Playfair, Mrs M C
Das, Miss D M	Williamson, Mr and Mrs A E
Edwards, Maj and Mrs L	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Castalia," May 8.

TO PORTSAID.
Woodside, Mr J
TO MARSEILLES.

Davies, Mr C S	Duncan Ricketts, Mr and Mrs

TO LONDON.

Abbatt, Mr F W	Deane, Mr and Mrs E S
Bunbury, Col and Miss W E	Edwards, Mr L
Boyd, Mr and Mrs R R	Evans, Maj and Mrs N W
Barker, Maj-Gen J E S	Milne, Miss A
Coleman, Lt Col	Mollison, Mr and Mrs J
Commeline, Lt Col F H B	Peirce, Mr
Cole, Mrs Hearle	Somerville, Col T C F
Cameron, Maj H A	Taylor, Mrs and Miss

TO LIVERPOOL.

Brown, Mr T	Hill, Mr James and Mrs
Browne, Mrs and 3 children	Martelli, Mr and Mrs C I H and infant
Crocker, Maj and Mrs A E	McNeel Rev J
Colling, Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Munro, Mrs Austin
Hawkins, Miss A	Pearse, Mr C
Hebblethwaite, Mrs, nurse and 2 infants	Steel, Mr and Mrs E A
	Taylor, Col R E S and Rev C J and Mrs

TO NEW YORK.

Grainger, Rev O J and Mrs, child and infant	Second Class :—Ferreira, Mr J M

City of Manchester, April 7.

List of passengers by the s.s. "City of Manchester" sailing from Karachi on 7th May for Marseilles and Liverpool.

Mr Eduljee Dinshaw, C I E	Miss Fitzgerald
Mr E A Sale, I C S	Mrs Cameron nurse and infant.
Lieut B S Stone,	Mrs and Miss Haslehurst
Major H H Southey	Col and Mrs A V Hatch
Mr H E Pellersan	Mrs Buckler and infant
Mr W M Hoggan	Mrs J Smith and infant
Mrs Hoggan	Miss Ponsoni, B
Mr P J Mc Brien	Miss J. Frodsham
Mr N Hulme	Mrs Hayter's nurse, 3 children and 2 infants.
Mrs H H Southey	
Miss Southey	
Mr E Dinshaw's nurse	Mr and Mrs J B Sharman
Miss Saunders	Mr and Mrs O H Hayter
Mrs E A Sale	Mr and Mrs E Gibbons
Mrs Wright	

THE death is announced from Ballinshower of Major-Gen. E. S. Brook, at the age of sixty-five. He received his first commission in 1866, attaining the rank of major-general in 1898. He served in the Zulu campaign of 1879, was present at the battle of Ulundi, and took part in the operations against Manyanyoba and other hostile chiefs. He also took part in the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold, for which he received a medal with clasp. During the Transvaal campaign he was at the defence of Fort Marabastadt and was mentioned in despatches. In 1897 he served on the North-West frontier of India and obtained a medal with clasp. During the south African war he was on the Staff and was in command of the Harrismit district. He was mentioned in despatches and received the Queen's medal with four clasps.

CHEATING A FRUIT SELLER AT RAJAPUR.

Mahomedan Passenger Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

On Thursday last, a down train stopped at Dakhinabad station, when a Mahomedan passenger offered to buy a water-melon from a nine-year-old girl. The fruit was handed to the passenger, who delayed in paying for it and the train moved from the platform. The girl caught hold of the handle of the compartment, and was dragged along the platform at great risk to her life and the train was stopped. She spoke of her grievance to the crowd that had collected, and some of them attempted to enter the compartment and drag out the Mahomedan. In the meantime the train re-started, baffling the intention of the crowd which followed the moving train and aimed brickbats at the passenger. One of these struck him on the head, while another passenger was also struck. When the train reached the next station it was noticed that the Mahomedan passenger was insensible from loss of blood and he was removed to hospital. The District police are making enquiries.

THEFT AT DUM DUM.

Assault on the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

On the 23rd of last month, the Sub-Inspector of Rajarhat Thana in Barasat Sub-division, while inquiring into a case of burglary, was informed that some stolen property was concealed in a house at Dum Dum. He proceeded there and in a cowshed some papers wrapped in a cloth were found by a constable, and while he was handing them over to the Sub-Inspector, the occupier of the house sprang upon him, snatched away the bundle and resisted arrest. He was abetted by his father and brother. The Inspector was thrown down by the man and severely injured, the constables being assaulted with a lathie. The assailants then ran away.

"FREELY ACCUSED IN THE STREETS."

An Alleged Gun Thief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

In the Court of the Magistrate of Sealdah, the Police prosecuted one Surendra Chandra Das for the theft of a gun from the house of Mr. White. A charge against the accused was framed. The accused denied the charge, and added that even while he was passing along the street he had been freely accused of the offence. The case was adjourned to the 17th instant.

RAILWAY PASSENGER ROBBED.

Theft from a Waiting Room.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The Railway Police at Khulna are investigating a case in which a Bengalee woman was robbed of a tin trunk containing a large amount of money, jewellery, and clothes from the female waiting room at Jessore Railway station. The woman laid down to rest in the female waiting room, placing the box on the ground near her, while her husband rested on the platform. On arrival of the train the woman's husband went into the waiting room to rouse his wife and to take the box to the carriage, but he found that the box was missing. Information was given to the station authorities, but no trace of the box or its contents could be obtained. The police at Khulna have taken up the enquiry.

THE BEEBY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, MAY 7.

The Beeby case, in which a new trial was ordered, came before his Honour Mr. Justice Twomey, this morning, Mr. Jordan appearing for the respondent.

The following order was passed :—The Advocate for the accused dwells on the improbability of the allegation that the accused, who is said to be very fond of the complainant, threw the latter out of a window 20 feet from the ground. It is certainly remarkable that no marks of injury were found on the boy, when he was taken to the hospital. Still there is the admission of the accused at the summary trial, and the motive for a false charge seems to be wanting. It seems desirable that the case should be fully investigated in a regular trial, if the facts are as alleged by the prosecution. I think that they would support a charge under sections 325 and 511, if not under section 307 or section 308 I. P. C. For this reason the conviction under section 336 I. P. C. is set aside, and it is ordered that the accused be tried for an offence under sections 325, 511, 307 or 308, I. P. C., as the evidence for the prosecution may indicate.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS BOOK.

An Absent Printer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, took up the "Analprabha" sedition case. Application for bail on behalf of the printer was refused. The case adjourned to the 11th instant, when the question of the liability of the printer, who was absent when the book was printed, will be discussed.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Mr. C. F. Payne, I.C.S., formerly Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, has been appointed Acting Chairman in place of Mr. Earle, and will take over charge to-day. Mr. Earle leaves for Simla to-night.

RANGOON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, MAY 7.

In the Rangoon Derby and St. Leger it is reported that the Rangoon stewards have decided to largely increase the value of the stakes of both these races for Burma-bred ponies 13·1 and under. The stakes have been raised in both events to Rs. 15,000 to the winner (with a cup of the value of Rs. 1,000), Rs. 7,000 to the second, and Rs. 3,000 to the third with Rs. 1,500 to the breeder of the winner, or Rs. 27,500 in all.

THE LATE KING.

Mofussil Telegrams.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 7.

The news of the death of His Majesty the King Emperor has been received with great sorrow and regret, and as mark of universal mourning all the public offices and trades establishments have been closed.

The Viceroy received an official message and then followed Reuter's cablegram. Flags over Viceregal Lodge and other public buildings are flying at half masts, and a "Gazette of India Extraordinary" is about to issue, announcing the melancholy event and directing public mourning.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Official intimation of His Majesty the King's death reached the Government of India this morning.

Official and private messages of condolence are being sent Home on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India. All entertainments at the Viceregal Lodge are countermanded.

The visit which the Maharajah of Kashmir was to have paid to His Excellency has been put off. The event has come as a shock to the entire community here and has been received with personal as well as loyal feelings of regret.

It is not yet known here how soon the proclamation of the accession of His Majesty King George V will issue, but this will probably be within the next two days.

Meanwhile messages of condolence from Indian Princes are pouring into his Excellency the Viceroy. The places of business in Simla bazaar have been closed by beat of drum and all ordinary Government offices here have been closed.

A full dress memorial service in connection with the late King's death is being arranged to be held at Christchurch, Simla, next Wednesday, at which his Excellency the Viceroy and all officials are expected to attend.

It is announced that full mourning will be for six weeks, half mourning for three months, and Officers to wear crape for six months. In all functions a similar procedure is expected to be followed.

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Message of condolence from all parts of India are coming and the Home office had to work at high pressure last evening. The proclamation regarding the new King is expected to issue to-day. Touching references were made to His Majesty's death in all the churches.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The news of the death of the King-Emperor has cast Calcutta in gloom, for though everybody was anxiously awaiting news of the latest development, none thought death was so near.

The public offices and courts were closed at 11-30.

Business has been suspended and the flags are flown at half mast in the city and on vessels in the stream.

A NATIVE SUPERSTITION.

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

News of the King's death has been received everywhere with deep sorrow, and natives of a certain class have been heard to express the belief that the Comet which has recently been appearing is responsible for the death of His Majesty.

The Imperial German Consul of Calcutta, on behalf of the German community, has despatched a telegram of condolence to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal respectfully sympathising with the nation in the great loss the Empire has sustained. On receipt of the lamentable news the Imperial German flag was hoisted at half-mast and the offices were closed, all business being suspended.

The Consul-General of the United States has sent a message of condolence to the Viceroy paying America's tribute to the late King. Referring to the feelings of American's here he writes : "They feel that his death is their loss in a peculiar sense and that the world has sustained an irreparable loss because he was a fearless friend to humanity and a champion of universal peace."

The Calcuttta Trades' Association has also sent a telegram to the Viceroy expressing the deep sorrow of the mercantile community at the death of the King. Special commemoration services will be held in all churches in the city to-morrow, and references will be made in the Calcutta High Court on Monday.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

This morning there were special services in all churches in Calcutta and suburbs on account of the demise of King. The Hindus offered prayers at the Kalighat temple, and the Mahomedans at several Mosques for the peace of the soul of his late Majesty. The whole town is in deep mourning, and the feeling is equally shared by all communities and races.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, MAY 7.

News of King Edward's death was received here with profound surprise and regret, the only intimation that he was ill being the brief Reuter's wire of yesterday. The banks and courts immediately closed, and the Trades Association issued a circular calling upon business houses to close. This was immediately responded to.

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 7.

News of the King's death was received with a shock here this morning. Business has been paralysed and gloom is cast over the whole place. All offices are closed, and flags have been half masted throughout the business area.

BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BARODA, MAY 7.

The news of the melancholy demise of His Majesty the King-Emperor, has caused universal grief here. In the absence of His Highness, the Minister-in-Council sent a letter of condolence to the Government of India, through the Resident. All public offices and institutions in the State have been ordered to be closed for three days. All shops in the capital and in the district head quarters also closed. The State flag was hoisted half-mast high and 101 minutes guns were fired by the State Artillery this afternoon. Profound sorrow is felt by all classes of His Highness's subjects.

MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MAHABLESHWAR, May 7.

The garden party which was to take place at Government House, Mahableshwar, to-day, has been abandoned and the flag is flying at half-mast.

The bazaar has been closed and deep gloom prevails throughout the station.

General mourning has been ordered and all engagements have been cancelled.

OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
OOTACAMUND, May 7.

The following message has been sent by H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley :—"I desire in the name of the Madras Government and the people of this Presidency convey to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and expression of the profound and respectful sympathy, on the irreparable loss, which has befallen Their Majesties and the Nation by the death of His Majesty King Edward.

RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, MAY 7.

The tidings of the King-Emperor's death became known in the Chief Court shortly after half past ten o'clock, and a few minutes after this the Judges met in their library. There being no sitting of the Chief Court on Saturday, there was no occasion for any order to be made for its closing to-day, but instructions were at once issued to all subordinate courts for them to close as a mark of respect. It being a holiday the Secretariat office were closed. All the business establishments suspended work.

The Chinese community of Rangoon cabled condolence to the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Among the Burmans and Natives the idea is prevalent that the appearance of the Comet has caused the death of the King. It seems that about four years ago a native astrologer of Madura in Southern India prophesied that in the first month of the Tamil year, Sabharad, there would appear a new star, which would forebode calamity to the Royal Family and the Emperor of India. The Tamil new year corresponds with the Burmese new year, which commenced on the 13th April, and the star referred to by the astrologer synchronises with Halley's Comet.

BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BHAVNAGAR, MAY 7.

A private telegram from Bombay announced the sad death of His Majesty King-Emperor, and later on the painful news was confirmed by an official telegram instantly the mournful "khabar" spread with lightning rapidity. His Highness the Maharaja on hearing the sad news at once motored down to Bhavnagar from his seaside summer resort of Mahuva. He forthwith issued an extraordinary Gazette, expressing great grief and painful surprise at the so sudden death of our reverend and beloved sovereign, and enumerating in a very fitting terms many good qualities of the august peacemaker of the world. His Highness recounted His late Majesty's Gracious acts for India and its millions of loyal subjects, more especially the sympathetic treatment of the Native States. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved Queen, whose womanly virtues are adored here, and for the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family.

His Highness the Maharaja has also ordered that 101 minutes guns be fired from the Battery, and that until further orders universal mournings should be observed throughout Bhownagar territories, that the Palace flag be kept at half mast, that all offices and educational institutions be closed for five days, and that the usual band should cease playing in the public gardens.

The whole town has gone into mourning, and all markets and shops are closed.

ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The "Pioneer" writes:—"Other public men might blunder or give cause for criticism, but he in his most difficult and delicate position was never known to make a mistake. Never did his tact fail nor was his judgment ever wanting. The whole nation had come to recognise that whatever the King himself had in hand would be sure to come out right. Englishmen

PING INTELLIGENCE.

OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

...Comdr Hunt	.....	Royal Navy
...Lt Comdr MacLean	...	Royal Navy
...Comdr Farewell	.....	R I M
...Comdr W B Haddleston		R I M S
...Comdr A J Marmack	.....	R I M
...Comdr W Y Beauchamp	.....	Survey Street
...Comdr Shutter	.....	Royal Navy
...Comdr Taylor	.....	R I M S.

ELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 7.

...1302	Chappel	.....	M M & Co
...1607	Butler	.....	M M & Co
...2304	Gilhubar	.....	A L S N & Co
...1613	Collinson	.....	.....
...2369	Chadwick	...	W&A Graham & Co
...2498	Knot	.....	W & A Graham & Co
...2306	Proctor	.....	W&A Graham & Co
...3869	Robertson	.....	M M & Co
...2572	Bralen	.....	W&A Graham & Co
...2684	Bonchi	.....	P B S N & Co
...3814	Eidman	.....	T Morrison & Co
...4178	Summers	.....	P & O S N & Co
...2735	Falek	.....	T Morrison& Co
...2565	Folster	.....	W&A Graham & Co
... 993	Hughes	.....	B & P S N & Co
...2533	Lamb	.....	T Morrison & Co
...2792	Rettine	.....	T Morrison & Co
... 951	Cutbush	.....	M M & Co
... 772	Maude	.....	M M & Co
...1109	Watson	.....	B & P S N & Co
...2622	Hallet	...	B & A M Jeewanji
... 743	Winsnes	...	F P Campbell & Co
...1085	Roos	.....	.....
...2828	Robertson	.....	.....
...2409	Holmrick	...	W&A Graham & Co
...2767	Mullar	.....	.....
...2566	Born	.....	B & H S N & Co
... 502	Willoughley	...	B & H S N & Co
...2845	Todd	.....	.....
...3438	Chidley	.....	M M & Co
...2180	Mrrs	...	W & A Graham & Co
...3436	Hood	.....	Killick Nixon & Co
...2308	Evans	.....	W & A Graham & Co
...2164	Ramage	.....	M M & Co
...2286	Rigby	.....	W & A Graham & Co
...2690	Dickinson	.....	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
...aye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	11-5	P & O S N & Co
Othello	3327	Webster.	Hull.	9-5.	J Finlay & Co
Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	9-5	M M & Co
Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	N F ...	N W ...	J Finlay & Co
Henry R James	1974	Mogg	Hamburg	7 5	Killick Nixon & Co
President	2086	Jacob	Durban	10 5	A Strandis
Marlyn	3223	Bird	Hull	6 5	W & A Graham & Co
Ramoor	2296	Dunbar.	Barrow-in-Furness.	7 5	W & A G & Co
Lawmoor	2560	Pippent	London	7 5	The Bombay & Co Ltd
Humayun	2155	Beard	Red Sea Port	10 5	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Langdale	2515	Clarke	Cochin	10 5	Killick Nixon & Co
Achlebister	2820	Gatt	Dunkirk	14-5	W & A Graham & Co
City of Agra	3096	Buck	Liverpool	14-5	Killick Nixon and Co
Naseri	911	Micre	Stream	4 5	B & P S N & Co
Edernian	2284	Roberts	Genoa	10-5.	James Mackintosh and Co
Coniston Water	3832	Jones	Dunkirk	7 5	T Morrison & Co
Politician	4737	Watson	Hull	14 5	K Nixon & Co
Lady Lowis	2145	Provo	Genoa	9-5	J Mackintosh & Co
Wardha	2551	Archdeacon	Calcutta	8 5	M M & Co
Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	14 5	James Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

Day	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Planet Mars	Robertson	Calcutta, Apr 25
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, May 5
	Trafford Hall	Hood	Liverpool, Apr 13
	Colaba	Robertson	Rangoon, Apr 19

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Nairang	Orebbin	Calcutta.
	Castalia	Hamilton	Liverpool.
	Caledonia	Hayward	London.
	Tosa Maru	Namura	Kobe.
	Spanish Prince	Jones	Philadelphia.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :— Steamer Egypt for London.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

...ity of Agra s—250 cwts oil cakes Bergmann and Hoffmann, 1,462 cwts myrabollams and 4,000 cwts cottonseed, M Bechar.

FOR BARCELONA.

...ity of Agra s—100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HULL.

...arlyn s—3,003 cwts cottonseed M Vulabhdas.

FOR ANTWERP.

...upra s—1,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri, 101 cwts gum, Kalyandas Bros; 1,214 cwts rapseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

...ish Monarch s—110 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co., 330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co. 110 bales cotton Diwadkur and Co; 112 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

...berian s—1,000 cwts linseed, J Facheri, 1,970 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

...Baldnino s—2,100 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co. 400 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 200 bales cotton a Blascheck and Co. 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

...Baldnino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

...hemia s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

...hemia s—100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

...aye s—22 cases condiment, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons, 35 cwts sharkfins, J Mahomed 150 cwts bysabale A Hallowji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

...a Maru s—37 cwts coir matting, Allarakhia and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

...EGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th May.

...—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be ...rned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and ...through must be returned with Rifles or will be ...ged for.

...—Prize Distribution—"F" Coy Prize Distribution ...take place at Head Quarters on Monday the 16th ...st at 9-30 p.m. All members of the Coy. are ...ested to be present.

...—Mess Dress or Uniform.

...—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 10th instant Bugle ...ice on the Maidan at 8 p. m. (S. T.)

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

...the Court of Babu G. C. Chatterjee, ...Magistrate, Dacca, Ambika Charan Dot- ...yed in the C. I. D., and Bara Kirnu ...are undergoing trial on a charge of ...isoning on the complaint of one ...hakar of this Court. Inspector ...r conducts the prosecution.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 9th May, 1910.

EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

"A short reign, but a highly successful and satisfactory one," will be the general verdict, even among the most democratic of our fellow subjects, on hearing of the death of His Majesty, Edward VII, "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." Too successful, it was for the advance of Socialism for his Majesty's striking individuality, his personal influence and his unfailing courtesy and tact did much to strengthen the foundations of the monarchy in England, where he was as sincerely beloved as his predecessor on the throne, the late Queen Victoria. Born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, his late Majesty succeeded to the throne on January 22nd, 1901, and was thus in the sixty-ninth year of his age and just in the tenth of his Kingship. The news of his death came unexpectedly, for although on Friday night the alarming condition in which his Majesty lay was duly wired, it was not anticipated that such an array of medical skill, as that by which he was surrounded, would be unable to ward off death. But the message we believed would report his recovery brought news of the worst and the Empire was plunged into mourning. We have in another column given a biographical account of the late King's career. It was as Prince of Wales that we best knew him for he occupied the position of heir-apparent for so many years that those given to prophecy declared Albert Edward would never succeed to the throne and that he would predecease Victoria. Even when he had succeeded and was awaiting formal recognition it looked as though prophecy was to be fulfilled, for two days before that fixed for the Coronation it was announced that his Majesty was suffering from perityphlitis and it was not until August that he had sufficiently recovered to be able to undergo the ordeal. Once, however, the King assumed his high position, he showed himself a king among kings, and although he abstained from taking an active, or any part in politics, by dint of his great wisdom and prudence he brought about a better understanding among European nations than had ever been known before, and earned for himself the designation of "the Peacemaker" which foreigners as well as Britishers joined in bestowing upon him.

The country was at war with the Boer republics at the time of his accession, but peace came at his Majesty's bidding, and the pacification and reconstitution of those troubled and troublous countries form, perhaps, the greatest moment of his reign. Regally dignified, but approachable, always a King, but equally a man of the world, he knew his subjects as no monarch before him, and having always taken a keen interest in public, educational and charitable movements, he was fully alive to the wants and necessities of his people whose lot he ever strove to ameliorate. Of his popularity we had evidence when as Prince of Wales, in 1871, he was struck down with typhoid, which it was feared must prove fatal. His recovery after several weeks' prostration was the signal for universal thanksgiving and unprecedented demonstrations of unswerving loyalty to the throne and its heir-apparent. Of his tour abroad and throughout the dominions beyond the seas we have referred elsewhere, but it was remarkable that wherever he went, either as Prince of Wales, or as King, his influence on those whose acquaintance he made was beneficial to the State and the Constitution. His sporting proclivities brought him into sympathy with a large section of the community, though his association with the scheme for the better housing of the poor and his labours on behalf of the Prince of Wales's hospital fund appealed to far greater numbers. As Prince of Wales he was a frequent visitor to Parliament, invariably sitting on the cross-benches, lest it should be supposed his feelings leaned either to one or other of the rival parties. Nevertheless he had strong views on many political subjects and it was well known that although never seeking to employ undue influence on his constitutional advisers, he nevertheless was able to restrain them in their more ambitious enterprises, and was ever a King in more than name.

Being torn away from the Empire at this particular time when it is practically at the merey of men who would be loyal to no Government and satisfied with no known form of administration, is indeed a calamity. But we have the consolation of knowing that in King George the Fifth, we have a sovereign trained in the school of his father, a King who has lived and served among men, the sturdiest and hardest of Britishers, in the Royal Navy. He is known to the Englishman at Home, to the South African, to the Australian, the Canadian and to the Indian. Every part of the Empire has been traversed by the new King, who has come in personal contact with his subjects of every region. We, in India, have lost a friend as well as a sovereign by the death of Edward, the peacemaker, but we have gained a sovereign who is also a friend, in the accession of George V, whose affectionate interest in us found manifestation in the sentiments he gave utterance to at the Mansion House shortly after the close of the Royal Tour in India. We, in this country, will ever remember, as we have reason to, that his words on that occasion are the key-note of the predominant policy of Great Britain towards India which has been pursued from that day to this: "The task of governing India will be made the easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy." That is the idea, the great central principle which guided Lord Morley in the construction of his schemes of reform. And it is that sentiment which must be to us in India our hope and stay, in mourning the death of a King-Emperor we knew to be generous and magnanimous and sympathetic, and in looking forward to the future, knowing full well that we have in his success or one on whom we may rely with confidence to see carried out faithfully and conscientiously all the promises which were made to us by the late-Queen Empress and reiterated by Edward VII in the memorable despatch he caused to be addressed to us. Mourning the late King-Euperor as every loyal subject must, we may hope that his successor will, as he promises, follow in the footsteps of his royal father and that he may preside over the destinies of the Empire with as great success—or, if it be possible, more marked success—than his predecessor. We hope and believe he will live and reign to uphold the best traditions of the vast Empire over which he has been called to rule.

BISHOP WELLDON AND THE MODERN YOUTH.

In a broad-minded spirit Bishop Welldon, late of Calcutta, now Dean of Manchester, writes to a London weekly on the problem of the Church and the young man—how is the Church to retain her hold on irresponsible youth during that irresponsible period which is proverbially devoted to the sowing of wild oats. The Bishop speaks from an intimate knowledge of young life gleaned during the years of his headmastership at Harrow and since, and he speaks plainly what comes to his mind. Some of his words may be distasteful to some heads of families and to some headmasters of schools, but there is no doubt that the Bishop has done a service by the fearless expression of his convictions, and his article, which is certain to be read by a very wide circle, may do much to arouse individual effort and example. Modern family life receives stern criticism, and the households where the religious observances of the children are treated with more or less careless disregard he considers to be primarily responsible for an absence of religious feeling amongst modern young men which he deeply deplores. "The Church," he writes, "is not wholly culpable for the apparent irreligiousness of many young men. Its root lies deep down in the homes from which they come. A change has passed upon the richer classes of society. As the strong evangelical feeling of a century ago has become weaker, as the habit of family prayers and of grace at meals and of religious conversation or interest has declined, as the observance of Sunday has waned, so a good many parents have ceased to read the Bible with their children, or to teach them Scriptural lessons, or to set them the example of a truly religious life."

On the other hand, the Bishop freely admits the danger of the opposite extreme and the warning which he addresses to public schools in particular might with equal reason have been addressed to many families—who unhappily, though with the best intentions, fall into this error. "It is better" thinks Dr. Welldon, in the training of the young to err, if at "all, on the side of too little rather than of too much compulsory worship. There is not much good in making people observant of religion under discipline if they become neglectful of it as soon as they are free. The true object of religious education is to send them out from school with a prejudice in favour of religion, and this will certainly not be their feeling if they are wearied by religious observances at school." As to the Church, nothing has done her more harm, the Bishop continues, than the idea that religion is unmanly. Here we fancy the Bishop abandoning his plainness is guilty of a little innuendo, and giving some advice to some of the Churches' ministers, his mind was hardly free from the suggestion that their behaviour may be responsible for the misconception. However, the main influence for irreligion, he concludes, is the frivolous, self-pleasing spirit of the age and he seeks to find in an Eastern ally, in the example of Japan, a lesson for the British youth to ponder over. "Japan," he declares, "has shown the world how it is possible to inculcate a spirit of universal patriotism by teaching all citizens to feel, and to act as feeling, that no personal interest must be allowed to contravene for a moment the paramount duty which they all owe to the State. It is such a high toned patriotism as this that the British Empire demands."

THE AMERICAN WORKMAN.

A remarkable document has recently been issued by the Consul-General of the United States which, in view of the coming general election, should be circulated amongst the members of every trade union in the United Kingdom. Even in the summarised condition in which it reaches us, it says a great deal to refute the statement of Free Traders, that the working-man is worse off under a system of protection, and coming immediately after the reports of the working-man commission which recently investigated conditions of living in Germany, its effect on the mind of the voter should have very great force. The workman in New York State, for which we are given the figures, is becoming for instance, increasingly better off. His earnings in the September quarter of 1909 were 233 dollars, or over £3-10-0 per man per week. Seeing that this is an average calculated on the earnings of all trade union men, skilled and unskilled, the figures are very high indeed—much higher than the earnings of the British workman. The increase of the American workman's wages as compared with the British is altogether out of proportion to the higher cost of living, and the evidence of prosperity is confirmed by the decrease of unemployment and the increase of immigration. One of the strongest and most conclusive testimonies to the prosperity of the United States is its power of absorbing vast crowds of immigrants from Europe. Like practically every country in the world, the United States experienced a rise in prices during 1909; but the Consul-General points out that this was largely due to the extraordinary prosperity being enjoyed by the agricultural population, which comprises nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants. "As regards the influence of the tariff" he adds, "it may be pointed out that the rise is almost universal and is not confined to the United States alone, and that many of the articles in which a rise in price has occurred are not affected by tariff rates. The main cause, therefore, is probably a generel one. Prices have risen, and the farmer is in a capital position. The farms are free from mortgages, and the farmer, not being compelled to sell his produce at whatever price is offered in order to pay the interest on his mortgage, is now able to hold his produce back for a better market."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Probably we are indebted to the flatness of the silly season for the interesting details which Reuter daily cables us of the doings of Mr. Roosevelt. The ex-President at any rate has learnt the secret of "keeping the limelight on him all the time," as some of his countrymen might say. His tour through Europe is something in the nature of a royal progress. In Holland he was accorded Royal honours, in Christiania he was received with "practically Royal honours," whatever they may be, while, when he gets to Berlin, the Kaiser will meet him at the station and he will occupy the same suite in the palace which has accommodated on former occasions the King and Queen of England. Surely all this unaccustomed magnificence is not without significance. All these honours are not such as are usually paid to an ex-President of the United States. Not only are they a compliment of the highest nature to a great personality, but may they not also be regarded as an acknowledgment of Mr. Roosevelt's possible return to the Presidency? The citizens of the United States are already tired, we are told, of the peaceful Mr. Taft, and long for the re-establishment of the vigorous regime of the "strong arm" and "big stick."

SIR HERBERT WHITE and staff with Lady White will leave Maymyo on Saturday, 14th instant, and will arrive at Rangoon the next morning.

THE Amir reached Kabul on April 29th by motor car. His progress on the road from Jellalabad to the capital was, as already mentioned, delayed by continuous and heavy rain.

WE regret to hear of the death, from enteric fever, at Naini Tal, on Friday, of Mr. H. J. Boas, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. Mr. Boas succeeded the late Mr. Radice, and it is thus the Oudh capital's misfortune to have lost him also.

THE *Pioneer* writes, with regard to orders, concerning wearing of mourning in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, that the exact periods for which full and half mourning are to be observed can only, of course, be settled after a communication with the Home authorities. But presumably the orders issued at the time of Queen Victoria's death will form a precedent for the present occasion. Those orders, it may be recalled, laid down that deep mburning was to be worn for six weeks and half mourning for three months, all officers being required to wear black bands for six months.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DISARMAMENT RUMOURS.

Unrest in Egypt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 23.

SOMETHING like a panic was caused in high German political circles by the report that Mr. Roosevelt is going to Berlin with disarmament proposals. The bewildering anxiety to avoid the embarrassment of having to listen to exceedingly unpleasant ideas from the lips of one whose good opinion as that of a future, rather than a past, President of the United States there is every desire to conciliate, was reflected in a batch of peremptory paragraphs which were clearly of official origin, in spite of their somewhat distraught tone. One of these, which appeared in the "National Zeitung," laid stress, for the first time in the German Press, on the fact that the ex-President is now merely a private individual. It continued: As Mr. Roosevelt is coming to Berlin as a private gentleman, German official quarters have no occasion to enter into any kind of exchange of views with him as to questions of disarmament, such as some precipitate foreign papers have already announced. Should the former President, even in the most non-committal manner, touch upon this theme, it will be indicated to him, as it has been to other distinguished foreigners, that for Germany this question cannot be discussed in any form. Words of an even less ambiguous kind were employed in the Conservative "Post," which "does not believe that the former President of the United States would commit a diplomatic faux pas, of this kind," and "does not regard Mr. Roosevelt as capable of such a piece of tactlessness." It concluded:

"As he has been received by the King of Italy and the Austrian Emperor, so he will be received by King Edward and the Emperor William—not as the bringer of Eternal Peace, but as a distinguished representative of the great kindred nation beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The object of the attempt to associate other nations with the characteristically German horror of the idea of "Eternal Peace" is transparent."

What, however, will be the feelings of the inspirers of those paragraphs when they read in a telegram from the Vienna correspondent of their most humble and obedient servant, the "Lokalanzeiger," that the interviews of Mr. Roosevelt with Count von Aehrenthal and the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the intervening audience granted by the Sovereign to his Foreign Minister, stood in the following "Casual connection"? "In order to understand the role which Mr. Roosevelt now intends to play, one must remember his co-operation in the concluding of the peace of Portsmouth. As has not previously been known, the Emperor Francis Joseph at that time also exerted himself in favour of the conclusion of peace, and at the instigation of Mr. Roosevelt telegrams of thanks were sent to him from both sides after the signing of the treaty. This special relationship of Mr. Roosevelt to the Austrian Court seems to have afforded him an opportunity of broaching, as a private man, certain delicate questions of an international nature which he would not have been able to touch upon as an active President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt employed his conversation with Count von Aehrenthal in order to get into touch with persons of authority with regard to his plans both on the peace question as well as on the question of disarmament and the introduction of Court of Arbitration in disputes between two States, and in order to learn their views as to international action in this direction." In view of the ancillary relationship of the "Lokalanzeiger" to the Foreign Office here, it is improbable that the paper would have printed this alarming news without having satisfied itself of its authenticity. It will be interesting to see how Germany will attempt to escape from the dilemma that now appears to be inevitable.

AUSTRIAN VIEWS.

Mr. Roosevelt's audience with the Emperor and his interview with the Papal Nuncio on Monday was the subject of interesting comments next day in Vienna. In diplomatic circles it is stated that the ex-President laid before the Emperor Francis Joseph the outline for a proposed movement in the cause of peace, having as its object the decrease of naval armaments and the extension of the powers of the International Court of Arbitration. The leading political journals relate that after a conference lasting almost two hours with Mr. Roosevelt, Count Aehrenthal proceeded at once to the Emperor, with whom he remained about the same time receiving Mr. Roosevelt immediately afterwards in an interview lasting fifty minutes. There is very little doubt that these successive conferences were intimately connected with each other. The weightiest subject discussed was it is said, the limitation of naval armaments. As some of the journals state, the ideas originated by Mr. Roosevelt in his audience with the Emperor were fully appreciated by his Majesty. In well-informed quarters here the whole matter meets with a somewhat sceptical reception. Mr. Roosevelt's endeavours, it is held, may be simply regarded as those of a private individual. It is not believed for a moment that Mr. Roosevelt will find an occasion for bringing the question of naval armaments for ward in any official quarter in Berlin. As regards Mr. Roosevelt's meeting with the Papal Nuncio here, a statement appears to-day which is evidently intended to allay the excitement lately caused in Vatican circles. In the clerical organ, Vaterland, the Nuncio, Prince Granito di Belmonte, expresses astonishment that the journals should declare that he had called on Mr. Roosevelt. His visit was, as a matter of fact, an act of courtesy to the American Ambassador, in return for the latter's call, although at the same time it certainly gave him an opportunity of paying his personal respects to the ex-President.

UNREST IN EGYPT.

According to the "Egyptian Gazette" the students of the great Al Azhar University, which comprises some 12,000 pupils and is said to be the biggest institution of its kind in the world, are on strike. Only last year there was a prolonged strike over certain alleged reforms demanded by the students, and it was only by the promise of taking their grievances into consideration and improving their lot that the functionaries deputed by the Khedive on that occasion succeeded in making the Azharites lay down their arms. The troubles have now broken out again, and the prevailing state of affairs is believed to be mainly due to the Nationalists. Commenting on the dispute, the paper says: The troubles at Al Azhar, although little heard of outside a certain limited circle, are really of the utmost importance. At the present moment the agitation carried on by the leaders of 12,000 students does not cause alarm or fear to any of the various communities in this capital, and it is to be hoped that the wise counsels now acted upon by this vast body of Mohamedan students may prevail for all time. But experience has shown how easily such crowds may alter their course and plunge into channels which at the time of creating the movement had not been foreseen. The history of Egypt in the last few years teaches us that the leaders of the Nationalist movement can do considerable harm by pushing such thousands of students to extremes of audacity and fanaticism. The Azharites have behaved correctly so far, but who can guarantee that evil influences will not lead them sooner or later to a totally different agitation? The present movement is caused by various grievances. The students and the Ulemas who are secretly leading them have never looked upon the appointment of the present Chancellor with approval. Sheikh Mohamed Shakir is not popular in the morque, and these people are agitating for his removal. They also complain of the way in which the revenue from the endowments of their University is spent, and desire to have control of these endowments. They claim the right to appoint their own Chancellor and other officials, and seem bent upon fighting for this right. They complain that the students of other religious schools are invariably preferred to them when vacancies arise for the appointment of Cadis in the Mehkemehs. They are also paid less than those in other schools of the same category, and they claim equality with others. On the 11th inst. the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University had a long interview with the Prime Minister, who subsequently saw the Khedive on the question. Up to the present the movement has been conducted quietly. The students' committee require their demands of last year to be answered, and the authorities have asked the malcontents to explain what their grievances are. Referring to the attitude of the British Government, the "Egyptian Gazette" says:

"The most extraordinary mystery envells the Egyptian Government at the present time, for nobody knows where it is or with whom the responsibility for government lies. The British Government has evidently given up any attempt to control the destinies of this country, judging from the extraordinary ignorance displayed by Sir Edward Grey, who is continually confessing in the House of Commons that he is totally unacquainted with what is passing here. When Sir W. Bull put questions to him the other day, the Foreign Secretary declared that he had not the slightest knowledge of any of the matters referred to. The native paper, "Vi Abram," states that "The British Diplomatic Agency has sent the Government a dozen letters, received from some unknown Nationalists, threatening Sir Eldon Gorst. The documents were referred to the police authorities, who are trying to discover the identity of the writers."

GERMAN ANXIETY AS TO PERSIA.

An extract from a book by the Oriental traveller, Dr. Hugo Grothe, serves the "National Zeitung" as a pretext for returning to the question of Persia. The writer in question says that if success should crown the efforts of England "to become economically the predominating factor in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia before German capital can show its strength by the building of the Bagdad Railway in the land of two rivers," it would mean that "German hopes of dealing with commercial problems in Mesopotamia, and from the South and South-West, of obtaining influence on Persian trade, would have very slight chances of realisation." He therefore urges that "German diplomacy should set all its levers in motion to frustrate such an unfavourable issue, which would screw back Germany five decades in the estimation of the peoples of Persia and Turkey." Precisely our opinion, says the "National Zeitung," and continues: "In spite of Anglo-Russian nervousness, the Deutsche Bank has the right to send a representative into neighbouring Persia to study, as is alleged, the labour question, with a view to the later building of the Bagdad Railway. The Deutche Bank has also the right to negotiate with Persia as to the establishment of a bank or a loan of a concession for a railway to Teheran in connection with the Bagdad line. Persia is free in these matters, as the proposal for an Anglo-Russian loan, which would have delivered her over to Anglo-Russian sovereigaty, has been rejected by the Parliament and the Government, and the agreement giving Russia priorty in the right to build railways has also expired. England is deliberately attempting to close her Indo-Egyptain ring round the Perso-Mesopotamian centre. But the keeping of this centre open for the Bagdad Railway is just as vital to German economic policy. The maintenance of the open door in the Bagdad corner is a grave and serious problem for German diplomacy."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

At a Council of Ministers held in the Palace at Madrid on Thursday, Senor Canalejas, the Prime Minister, referred to the meeting of the Committee of Public Works at Tangier, which, at the request of Muley Hafid, discussed the question of the road between Ceuta and Tetuan, the construction of which had been begun by the Spaniards. Senor Canalejas did not think that it had been decided, as was announced in the Press, to declare this road as forming part of the plan of works which it was proposed to execute in Morocco. He supposed that there had simply been an exchange of views or a discussion of the question. "At all events," he continued, "the question was easy of solution, since the Committee was imbued with the necessity for the construction of this means of communication. The intervention of the Mzghzen in this matter, however, had been caused by the inaccurate information published in the Press with reference to the alleged impending military operations to be carried out by Spain in the neighbourhood of Ceuta. These accounts had given rise to a feeling of distrust among the natives. It was, therefore, necessary to wait until this feeling had been allayed. Spain would arrange matters with the Powers, which were favourably disposed in regard to the works in question. Still, the policy of the Government was not to give way one inch in the matter of those rights, which were recently so worthily upheld by the army nor to provoke any attack. At Ceuta, as well as at Melilla, they were faced with certain difficulties, notably those in connection with the mines. For this, reason they had caused work to be suspended, in order to bring the various interests into harmony. Without bias, they were looking for, and hoped to find, a means of conciliation."

The Prime Minister added that he would endeavour rapidly to conclude the negotiations now in progress in Madrid with the Moroccan mission. He hoped that an agreement would be reached, at any rate, on the principal points.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund:—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
J. C. G. B.	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilston	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. G. B.	5
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
Total Rs.	645

Y. M. C. A. LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The concert arranged for the benefit of Private Eyres, to be given at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening, 9th instant, is cancelled. We shall be glad, however, to receive donations from those who would have supported the Concert, so that the object will not suffer. Will you kindly acknowledge in your columns the following sums already promised or given:—

	Rs.
L. W. Michael	10
G. Wadley	1
"A Bombay Staff and Office"	202
H. A. D.	5
A. G. G.	5
P. M. M.	5
E. G.	5
A. Booker	2
C. Lee Smith	2
H. B. Graveston	2
H. D. Nicholson	1
W. George	1
E. Gawthorne	2
The Man from New Zealand	1
N. George	2
W. George	3
H. W. B.	1
C. H.	1
C. M. Ward	5

First List Total Rs. 256

Yours faithfully,
H. A. DENNIS,
Secretary.

CONCERT POSTPONED.

We are asked to announce that in consequence of the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII the concert which had been arranged to be held at the Bandstand on Thursday next on behalf of the fund for the assistance of Private Eyres has been postponed until further notice.

MAJOR-GEN. VICTOR EDWARD LAW, whose death took place on April 15 at 40, Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, was the youngest brough, by his first marriage with the Hon. Augusta Graves, daughter of the second Lord Graves. General Law was born in 1842. He joined the 1st Madras Cav. in 1859, and was appointed to the Indian Foreign Dept. in 1872. Five years later he went as political agent to Alwar, and in 1884 was agent with the King of Oudh. In the same year he was in charge of the ex-Ameer Yacub Khan of Cabul. He was appointed Resident at Jaipore in April 1895, and he returned to Europe in 1897. The following year he retired as major-general. He married in 1867 Mary (who died in 1870) daughter of Henry Bowden, Esq., and in 1875 Helen, daughter of the Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He was a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. His only daughter, by his first Marriage, is mother Superior of the Convent of the Visitation at Harrow-on-the-Hill.

DEATH OF KING EDWARD VII.

PEACEFUL END IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS FAMILY.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S PATHETIC GRIEF.

KING GEORGE'S RESOLVE—TO FOLLOW HIS FATHER'S EXAMPLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

The Closing Scene.

LONDON, MAY 6.

All the members of the Royal Family have been summoned to the King's bedside. This evening's bulletin says: "His Majesty's symptoms have become worse during the day and his condition is now critical." It is signed by Sir F. Laking, Sir J. Reid, Sir Douglas Powell, Drs. Dawson and Thomson.

The Prince of Wales remained in the palace all the morning. The Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Fife have arrived.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered prayers to be said in all Churches. Telegrams show that prayers are already being offered throughout the Colonies.

The crowd outside Buckingham Palace was deeply affected by the unfavourable Bulletin.

The Kaiser cancelled his attendance at a concert this afternoon and at the theatre this evening. The semi-official "Norddeutsche" voices the deep sorrow and sympathy of the German people.

All business is affected. The Stock Exchange is depressed and Consols are 5-8ths down.

At 9-30, to-night, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who left the palace earlier, returned. All the Family except the Duchess of Albany are still at the palace and the conviction is growing that His Majesty's condition is absolutely hopeless.

Messrs. Asquith and McKenna, who were visiting Seville *en route* to Gibraltar, have hurriedly started homeward. Mr. Churchill has been summoned to the palace.

LONDON, MAY 7.
(Received 7-27 A. M.)

King Edward is dead.

LATER.

A bulletin has been issued stating that His Majesty King Edward passed away peacefully at 11-45, last night, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise. The bulletin is signed by Sir F. Laking, Sir James Reid, Sir Douglas Powell and Dr. Dawson.

Scene at the Bedside.

(Received 10-55 A. M.)

All the King's children were present at the end, except the Queen of Norway, who will arrive on Sunday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was also present.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are at present in the Suez Canal on their way home.

It is stated that His Majesty was in a comatose condition most of the evening, but rallied slightly between nine and ten o'clock. Thereafter he became unconscious.

The scene outside Buckingham Palace was sombrely impressive. There were numerous callers, and up to a late hour the crowd were straining their faces against the railings in spite of the rain, hoping for better tidings.

The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales for Marlborough House at 12-15 a.m., was the first intimation of the end to the [illegible] people.

[illegible] Prince of Wales telegraphed to the [illegible]: "I am deeply grieved to inform [illegible] God in His Mercy comfort [illegible]ncess. The prayers of the [illegible]ou and we keenly share your [illegible]

[illegible] has sent a similar telegram [illegible]

[illegible]ing's Courage.

[illegible] (Received 2 P. M.)

[illegible]ays the King refused to [illegible]ay morning, and actually [illegible]s with Lord Knollys. His [illegible]s illness with courage and [illegible]He conversed as usual, except [illegible] of coughing and choking. He [illegible] paroxysms of coughing in the forenoon, and the paroxysms recurred during the afternoon until the evening, when the attacks took the form of failure of the breath, and His Majesty became comatose.

The "Daily Express" states that the actual illness was asthmatic cardiac affection. Medical examination was at first directed to possible complications in the throat, and it was feared that an operation would be necessary. Professor Thomson was called in and said it was unnecessary. Fainting fits, yesterday, twice alarmed the attendants. His Majesty was otherwise conscious and insisted on transacting business.

Inter alia, he enquired as to the arrangements for the reception of Prince Fushimi and the opening of the Japanese Exhibition. He made many criticisms of the arrangements and insisted on some alterations. It was ascertained during the evening that constant coughing and difficulty of breathing had affected his heart, the left ventricle of which was failing to act. Oxygen was administered but failed to give relief.

Mourning in the City.

(Received 9-25 P. M.)

To-day is a day of mourning. There is general suspension of business, and social and political events have been cancelled. The Stock Exchange and all markets are closed. The Judges adjourned the proceedings in the Courts, and the theatres are closed. The shops display mourning boards, and all classes are wearing black ties and other tokens. Flags are at half mast everywhere.

The Privy Council will meet at St. James's. King George will go to the Palace and the State Council will proclaim him King. His Majesty will promise to reign constitutionally and will issue a Proclamation, authorising the Officers of State to proceed with their duties. Immediately the College of Heralds proclaims his accession from the steps of the Palace, salutes of sixty-eight guns, corresponding to the late King's age, will be fired simultaneously in St. James's Park and at the Tower. At the same time Proclamations will be read at the Royal Exchange, Charing Cross and Temple Bar.

Parliament will meet at three to-day.

The *Times* concludes a laudatory article on the new King by remarking: "His Majesty succeeds at a time of unusual difficulty and stress, but his subjects may rest assured that their differences have had his close and anxious attention for many months."

The Queen's Grief.

(Received 10-25 P. M.)

All sports have been stopped, including the Newmarket meeting next week.

The Queen's grief is pathetic. Since an early hour Her Majesty has been in and out of the death chamber, and refuses to be comforted.

The New King.

LONDON, MAY 7.
(Received 9-25 A. M., MAY 8.)

The meeting of Parliament this afternoon was of a very brief character. The Lord Chancellor and about fifty Peers swore allegiance. The attendance in the House of Commons was very sparse, and Mr. Churchill moved the adjournment in the absence of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

Thousands of people respectfully saluted King George, who, in an Admiral's uniform, and wearing the Order of the Garter, drove to St. James's. He was followed by Mr. Churchill and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who were robed. There was a large attendance of Privy Councillors in uniform and the scene was a brilliant one. The meeting of the Council lasted for an hour.

King George said his emotion was such that he was unable to say more than a few words. He recalled his father's words that so long as he drew breath he would strive to promote the best interests of the people. That promise, said His Majesty, had been carried out to the best of his father's ability. It would be his earnest endeavour, under God, to follow his father's example in that respect. He had sustained something more than the loss of a father. He had lost King, father and friend. His Majesty, in conclusion, alluded to the deep sympathy shown in all parts of the Empire, and said it would be his earnest endeavour always fully to uphold the Constitution.

The Royal Household was admitted to see his late Majesty this afternoon lying on the bed on which he died. His features were perfectly calm and peaceful.

The Funeral.

The funeral will take place at Frogmore, more likely on the 21st May than on the 14th. It is stated that it will be attended by the Kaiser, King Manuel, President Loubet, King Albert of Belgium and King Haakon.

Special services were held to-day at Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, St. James's and Westminster Cathedral, and were attended by great congregations.

Manifestations of sorrow and sympathy are reported from every Colony and European capital. They are especially noteworthy in Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt has postponed his visit to Berlin, the Kaiser having countermanded all fetes.

Stock and cotton exchanges in America are closed and the National Labour Party has sent a message of sympathy to King George.

Irish newspapers eulogise King Edward's broad-mindedness and friendliness to Ireland.

The Fleets in all Ports fired salutes of sixty-eight guns to-day.

The King's Proclamation will be heralded on Monday morning.

LONDON, MAY 8.
(Received 4-10 P. M.)

King George in his speech to the Privy Council said: "It will be the earnest object of my life to follow in the footsteps of my father, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional Government of these realms. I am deeply sensitive to my heavy responsibilities, but I know that I can rely on Parliament and the people of these islands and of the dominions overseas to help me in the discharge of the arduous duties by their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance."

Army officers have been ordered to go into mourning for six months.

A Year's Court Mourning.

LONDON, MAY 8.
(Received 10-25 P. M.)

A Court Circular has been issued stating that during the last moments the Archbishop of Canterbury said special prayers and held a short service in the King's room, at which the Royal Family were present.

The "Gazette" orders the Court to observe a year of mourning from to-day, and full mourning till the 7th of November next.

Prior to the Privy Council, the nobles approved the proclamation by King George, which was signed by Prince Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Privy Councillors, the Lord Mayor and other representatives of the city. King George thereafter took the oath of the security of the Church of Scotland.

The Pope was most affected by the death of the King, and telegraphed his warmest sympathy.

Condolences from the length and breadth of the Empire are still pouring in. Every Community held services, and paid tributes to the late Monarch in the churches to-day. The services were attended by crowded congregations.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

"The following official notification was issued on Saturday evening by the Government of India:—

"The Governor-General-in-Council announces with the deepest regret the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India. The Governor-General-in-Council hereby directs that the Officers of his Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning until further orders.

The Governor-General-in-Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this most melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

The Flag at Fort William and at all other Forts and Stations will be hoisted half-mast high until further orders, and 101 minute guns will be fired at each of the principal Garrisons and Stations."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

A correction to the Order issued yesterday has been sent out. The number of minute guns to be fired to-morrow morning will be sixty-eight, corresponding to the age of the late King-Emperor, and not one hundred and one, as at first ordered. This is in accordance with the procedure which is being adopted at Home.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

IN BOMBAY.

PEOPLE in Bombay were still discussing the critical condition of the King, as described in Reuter's messages in the morning papers, when the cable announcing the catastrophe of his death reached them, and overwhelmed the entire population with intense sorrow. His Majesty passed away shortly after five o'clock, (according to local time) on Saturday morning, and Reuter's message announcing the event was received in the city at 7-27, about two hours later. The general public were first apprised of the loss which they had sustained by a special issue of the "Bombay Gazette," and needless to say the news, coming as it did with such appalling suddenness, created an immediate sensation of profound grief among all communities.

The event became the sole topic of conversation and in the tram cars which at the time were crowded with people hurrying to the city the news was debated in a hushed and solemn manner. It was not difficult to understand that the loss was regarded at first as personal rather than general, and many people were heard to speak with strong emotion of the goodness of the deceased sovereign. It must be remembered that the vast majority of these people were Indians, and represented almost every caste and creed to be found in the country. It was very striking therefore to realise that at that moment every other thought was excluded by the deadening blow, which had been so abruptly dealt. Race and caste and all the differences these generally engender were apparently forgotten in a common sense of grief and loss. Copies of the special issues of the daily papers were eagerly purchased and scarcely a passenger but had one before him intently reading what particulars could be gleaned of the King's last moments.

In the European quarter of the city, every mark of public mourning was present. Shuttered shops, half-masted flags and personal signs of grief were everywhere to be seen; and later on when the hours for business approached it was evident that little was likely to be done. Small groups of men were to be seen in the streets discussing the sad news and at the Share Bazaar where on most days of the year an animated and cosmopolitan crowd of busy men, may be seen, keenly pursuing their avocations was after the first few minutes in which the closure was announced, silent and deserted. Similarly all Courts public offices and Government factories closed their doors as soon after the receipt of the news as possible, and even in the native bazaars in the Fort, there was only a very slight inclination for serious work. In larger commercial offices the position was different. The urgency of mail business precluded a complete closure of the establishments. All urgent business, however, was transacted as quickly as possible, and directly the European mail had been despatched operations they closed for the day. Local tradesmen were almost unanimous in suspending operations and even those who opened their establishments did such siness as passed behind shuttered windows. On all the principal buildings and on all ships in the harbour and docks, flags were flying at half-mast.

COURT REFERENCES.

HIGH COURT ADJOURNED.

At a special sitting of the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor said: "Mr. Government Pleader, owing to the lamentable and disastrous news received this morning in Bombay the Court will not sit to-day."

THE POLICE COURT.

At the Small Causes Court, a notice was posted intimating that no Court would be held.

On taking his seat at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, said they had received the news of the death of their beloved Sovereign that morning and as a mark of respect for his memory, the Court would be closed that day.

Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, said the calamity that had fallen on this country was very great. The late King was always for peace and his influence was felt not only among his own subjects but also among those of other countries. They prayed that God would give peace to his soul.

Mr. Dracup also made a suitable reference at the Mazagon Police Court and rose without proceeding to business.

The Police Commissioner also closed his office.

WREATH ON THE KING'S STATUE.

At the King's Statue, Esplanade Road, the officers and crew of the P. and O. Company's steamship "Assaye" placed a wreath in the form of a cross.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The offices of the Bombay Chamber Commerce, the Bombay Millowners', Association and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed on Saturday.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Bombay Brigade Orders by Major-General Swann has been issued ordering that the minute guns will be fired this morning commencing at six o'clock.

There will be a proclamation parade probably on Tuesday and on that day also a salute to the new King of 101 guns will be fired. No orders, however, have yet been issued on this subject.

GATHERING OF HINDUS.

An influential and representative gathering of the Hindu residents of Bombay assembled at Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday evening, to express the deep sense of sorrow felt by the Hindu Community. Among those present were: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rao Bahadur Narayan T. Vaidya, Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Pandit Jadhavji Maharaj and others.

On the motion of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, seconded by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. Sir Bhalchandra, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen,—We have met here this evening to give expression to our feelings of extreme sorrow on hearing this morning the sad news of the death of His Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor, and to convey our deep sympathy and condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the other members of the Royal Family. The news has rather come suddenly upon us, because the whole of India cherished the fond hope that His Imperial Majesty would be blessed with a long life and would reign over us as long as did his beloved and august mother, Victoria the Good. But we are sorry that we have been deeply disappointed in these expectations. His Imperial Majesty's reign, although short, has been eventful and has been marked by deep sympathy and anxiety for the welfare of all His Majesty's subjects, as evidenced in the messages contained in the letters and proclamation which His Majesty issued to the Princes and people of India on his accession to the Throne. His Majesty had a most miraculous recovery from an operation which was performed on him for that grave disease appendicitis on the occasion of the Coronation and the event deeply stirred the feelings of the people throughout the Empire, as shown by the innumerable messages of sympathy from all parts of the Empire, and the general feeling of satisfaction on His Majesty's recovery.

After his recovery His Majesty paid visits to different States such as Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta and France. Wherever His Majesty went, he preached the mission of peace and very properly earned the title of Peacemaker. His Majesty's reign has been remarkable for the continued existence of peace and happiness and contentment of the people. His Imperial Majesty visited India in 1875 as Prince of Wales, and the knowledge and experience which His Majesty gained at that time must have proved of the utmost value to His Majesty. To assuage the feelings and to remove the discontent and unrest prevailing in this country a few years ago, His Majesty sent their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit India. This visit, we all know, has had its effect beneficial in soothing the feelings of the people and making their loyalty firm and lasting. His Majesty's demeanour towards the people was marked by firmness, affability and keen foresight as well as by a knowledge of the prevailing conditions. In fact, throughout the whole civilised world His Majesty was held in high veneration for walking in the footsteps of his August Mother.

Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas moved: That this meeting of the Hindu residents of Bombay has received with profound grief the sad tidings of the lamented death of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and respectfully begs to express their genuine and heartfelt sympathy with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family in their sad bereavement.

Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh moved and Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya seconded, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to H. E. the Governor of Bombay for transmission to His Majesty's Government in England.

This was also agreed to.

PULPIT REFERENCES IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL PRAYERS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

There was a very large congregation at the evening service at the St. Thomas' Cathedral and a number of people were unable to find seats in the building. Special prayers were offered on behalf of the Royal Family in their bereavement and the collect at the end of the Burial service was read. At the close of the service the "Dead March in Saul" was impressively played by the organist, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the large congregation standing.

In the course of his sermon the Rev. C. M. Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and acting Archdeacon said that the thoughts of every member of the British Empire were filled with a great sorrow that had befallen the nation and Empire. The news of the sad calamity had come upon them so suddenly that the whole Empire was stunned under the crushing blow. God in his mercy had spared the King till he had reached the allotted years of man's life on the earth but they had little thought that he would be taken from them so soon. They all felt that whenever the blow had come, as come it must, it would leave the nation in sorrow, but to their limited judgment it did seem strange that God should have inflicted this blow just at a time of crisis in the affairs of the nation. King Edward had succeeded in establishing himself in the grateful affections of his people by his wise statesmanship in the sphere of international politics. How great his influence had been in preserving peace between the kingdoms of this world was incalculable. His name would be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest of England's Kings and they prayed that he might be judged worthy to receive that blessing which our Lord said should be the reward of peacemakers. He felt that the flowing periods and studied eulogies of funeral oration would be quite out of place on such an occasion. The nation's feelings were too deep and true to allow of conventionality; all they desired that evening was to give expression to their sorrow. They mourned a King who had spent himself ungrudgingly in the interests of his people, rich and poor. Each member of the British Empire must feel that he had lost a friend and a brother. The cause of peace amongst nations, the cause of humanity, the cause of progress were all incalculably the poorer by King Edward's passing away. In conclusion he asked them most earnestly to remember in their prayers their gracious King George V. that God would guide him with his gracious counsels to rule this great Empire that it might be a means in God's hands to bring closer and closer that blessed time, when the Kingdoms of this world should become the Kingdom of Our Lord and of His Christ.

THE SERVICE OF OUR PRAYERS.

Preaching in the morning at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, the Rev. Father Stein, S. J., said:—

"You all are acquainted with the sad news, which we received yesterday so suddenly, and almost unexpectedly, of the death of His Majesty, our beloved King and Emperor Edward VII. We know by our Holy Catholic Faith that Kings and Emperors hold their power and authority from Him who ruleth supreme over this whole universe, God Almighty. As loyal subjects, therefore, we give honour and respect and obedience to our earthly King as a duty laid upon us by God's sacred commandments. Great also are the favours, the benefits which we receive at the hands of our earthly Sovereign. Great are the responsibilities which an earthly Sovereign has to render to Him, Who is Ruler over all. Whilst thus we enjoyed during the life-time of our Emperor Edward VII., peace and happiness and full liberty of conscience, which are the fruits of a wise and paternal administration, and for which we owe Him a deep debt of gratitude, we, on our part, can do him now a great favour. He has to render an account of his stewardship to God Almighty, not only concerning His own private life, but also with regard to the fulfilment of His duties as Ruler over so vast an Empire, which has its subjects in almost every continent of the globe. Well may we tremble at the thought of this account, and at the fearful and everlasting consequences which it entails. But we have one great means in our hands to support Him in this last account: with our humble prayers we may intercede for Him at the throne of God Almighty, where neither His noble birth nor His Royal power, nor His other great accomplishments are of any avail to him. Let us raise our hearts in humble petition to God, the Supreme Ruler, to Jesus Christ, His eternal Son, our Saviour, in whose hands the Father has laid all judgment as Supreme Judge over mankind, that he, to whom we gave obedience and honour as our King and Ruler in this world, may be found justified in the sight of God, and may receive from God, his Creator, to whom every action of our life is known, the crown of eternal happiness, as a lasting reward for a long life well spent in God's service."

A MEMORABLE REIGN.

Speaking from the text "Fear God," "Honour the King," the Rev. J. Cameron, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, concluded his sermon by saying:—One subject fills our minds to-day, the King is dead. Since yesterday, when the news came, we have thought of little else. A sense of loss which grows with reflection has followed upon the reception of the news and throughout the Empire and the civilised world there is mourning for the death of our Emperor and King. It is too soon to estimate all that his life and reign meant to his subjects for the tidings came so suddenly, after the first intimation of his illness, that we find it difficult to realise that he is gone. Only two days ago we read in the newspapers and magazines which reached us by the mail of his activities and excellent health, and there seemed every reason to hope that he would be spared for many years to control the destinies of the Empire. But already we have had time to realise that his short reign will be a memorable one. His control of politics at Home was effective and real. For the people loved him and trusted him. His long experience and the estimability of his character gave him a position that was unique in the world. He was a constitutional monarch ruling a Kingdom and an Empire through his people's confidence in his judgment and through their affection for himself. During these last troubled months at Home, when feeling has run high and the leaders of parties have said strong things that betokened trouble, the King has been in every man's thoughts. Instinctively men have trusted him to keep matters right and have cherished the conviction that he would not let the country come to harm—the influence which he has exerted so wisely upon the course of affairs at home has been felt in every part of the world. His popularity in the countries of Europe which he visited has always been great, and since he became King his personal influence has extended into the settlement of grave international questions. At Home the throne has never been so securely based upon the peoples' will as at the present time, and abroad the people who love liberty and hate oppression have turned in King Edward's reign in increasing numbers to watch the working of one constitution and the making of our laws. In his short reign of ten years he has won for himself not so much a throne in our hearts. With full meaning we can say of the dead King's son who is our monarch now: 'God save the King.' For we can see that it is through the kingdoms and the laws of men that the Kingdom of God is established on Earth, and that, that nation is blessed whose King reigns in righteousness and in the fear of God.

MOMENTOUS INFLUENCE IN WORLD POLITICS.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Byculla, an impressive service was held on Sunday evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Byculla, when a large congregation were present. The Rev. G. B. Hill in the course of his sermon made the following reference:—King Edward VII was specially trained for his exalted office. He had inherited the Victorian traditions which well fitted him for the practical business of reigning; but while his mother thought over affairs of State in seclusion, he touched the world on every side and became intensely human. At this moment the nation only have a vague conception of the momentous influence which he exerted in world politics. The historic sense is now absent; but fifty years hence his services as an Empire-builder and peace-maker will be rightly estimated. When Edward VII came to the throne of England, Berlin was the centre of European diplomacy, as Paris had been before Bismarck entered upon his epochal administrative career. The personal ascendancy of the German Emperor was unchallenged and England was "splendidly isolated," but the reign of Edward VII made London the diplomatic capital of Europe. His Victorian heritage was absolute truthfulness, patriotism, sense of moral obligation and a capacity for hard work. Naturally so long as the good Queen lived these characteristic were shadowed by the splendour of her character, but the wide publicity which her retiring instincts thrust upon the King, when as Prince of Wales, he had to discharge many public functions, disclosed in him elegance of manner, a kindly disposition, and a genius for detail, which apparently even in the shadow of death, was a ruling passion. He possessed in rare degree the resources of tact, quickness of decision, flexibility of mind, simplicity and bonhomie, which made him a consummate master of men at home and abroad. In diplomacy he was sincere and this made him to be trusted by his countrymen and those who were not. He played an honest game, and there was no trace of dissimulation in his diplomacy. King Edward was as English as the English nation and he combined in his temperament the racial characteristics of the British race. His outstanding characteristic was his common sense. We deplore the death of King Edward because it occurs at a critical period of the life of the nation. He was the unifying factor in the antagonism of the classes and the masses, the Lord and the Commoner. He was the central figure of a system of social and political order, and he set the example of personal service for his country and for the world. King Edward increased the dignity and prestige of the crown, and had the loyalty of the man on the streets as well as the respect of the aristocrat. May his mantle fall upon his successor, and as Christians we remember in sympathy and in prayer the widowed Queen and all the members of the Royal Household.

"WE THANK GOD FOR SUCH A KING."

The Rev. H. E. Barrell, Pastor of the Bombay Baptist Church, preaching in the Y.M.C.A., said:—I should be false to your feelings, as also to my own, if I did not make some expression of the deep heartfelt sorrow with which we yesterday learned of the deceased of our beloved and venerated Emperor Edward the Seventh. The news had been too sudden, and the time too short to admit of any extended reference to this sad event which has involved a whole nation in the profoundest grief. We can see nothing at present in its true perspective, we are too near the event. We loved our Emperor, and believed him to be in every sense the prinoliest among the princes of the earth. We cannot yet realise all that his deceased means to the nation at large. He entered into a glorious inheritance when the sceptre fell into his hands from his beloved mother, the good Queen Victoria, and he has worthily and splendidly upheld it. The richness of that inheritance rendered his task the more difficult, but he rose magnificently to it, and we may well say in the language of Scripture "Happy art thou O land, when thy King is the son of nobles." We thank God for such a King.

How much he has done for the nation we shall probably never know, but there is not a man living I am assured, worthy of the name, in the whole of the broad domain of the British Crown, but feels sorrow in his heart to-day.

By whatever characteristic Edward the Seventh may be known to posterity he will certainly be recognised as the Peacemaker. We have no entrance into the counsels of the Crowned Heads of Europe, but I believe I am not far wrong in saying that no man or monarch has ever wielded a greater influence in preserving peace among the nations of the earth than the Monarch whose loss we deplore. His unfailing tactfulness and courtesy are well known, no one was ever warmly welcomed in the Courts of Europe than Edward the Seventh, both for his own sake, as also for the sake of the nation he represented. Never by word or sign has he departed from the best traditions of our British Constitution; no Government that has been, or the Government that is at the present time, I believe can lay hands on one single occasion where King Edward failed to preserve that difficult and delicate neutrality which is so essential in our system of Government. Time and time again he has given evidence of his love and thought for his far distant subjects the great majority of whom have never seen his face. Although he has reached the three score years and ten, yet he has left us while still in the possession of all his ripest faculties, his sun has gone down while yet it is day. I am quite sure that every heart here will bear up in tender sympathy and solicitude, his beloved Consort on the Throne the now widowed Queen Dowager Alexandra, and every member of the Royal Household, and especially will pray that the father's mantle may fall upon his Royal son and daughter, who are thus suddenly called upon to undertake the arduous offices of ruling wisely and well as King and Queen, Emperor and Empress over that realm on which the sun never sets.

The whole congregation rose at the Dead March in Saul at the close of the service.

THE GREAT PEACEMAKER.

The Rev. J. D. Coutts at the Wesleyan Chapel, Apollo Bunder last evening, referred in touching terms to the death of King Edward. He said that just now at a critical time our King would have been of immense assistance to the nation on account of his wise counsellorship but to-day the cry goes up from the nation and from every home "the King is dead." Some here could remember the long lingering tension of the King's first illness when depression seemed to settle down upon the nation and it seemed to be certain that the heir to the Throne would be matched away by death. We could all remember the illness of the Coronation year when it seemed that the light was going out, the recall of the nation's gloom, the prayers offered in every church and home and the outburst of joy when the message was given recovery was certain. "We must needs die" said the woman of Tekoa "but why must we needs die." There is no answer but one it is God's will and we bow before that will to-day and how true are the poet's words. There is no armour against fate Death lays its icy hand on King.

"If rumour speaks the truth Edward the Seventh has a laurel for his Kingly brow, and also the benediction which the Lord pronounced on the peacemakers." Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the sons of God. On account of his being known in Europe as "The great peacemaker." The life that has now drawn to a close seems to me, has been especially under divine guidance for twice our King was face to face with death, twice the light almost disappeared and then returned."

At all the other places of worship in the city suitable references were made to the event.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

The following telegram has been despatched by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India, London:—"The people of Bombay Presidency, the Government of Bombay and I offer our heartfelt sympathy to Her Majesty the Queen."—Clarke.

The following telegram was despatched to H. E. the Governor of Bombay by Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Persian Consul in Bombay on behalf of the Persian Community in the City:—His Excellency, Sir George Clarke,—Bombay Presidency Persian Community deeply regrets the demise of His Majesty the King-Emperor and condoles with the Royal Family and the Nation in their sad loss.—Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Persian Consul.

The following telegram was despatched by Mr. Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghy, on behalf of the Suni community:—

"Private Secretary, H. E. the Governor, Mahableshwar, deeply moved by the sad news of the lamented death of His Imperial Majesty King Edward and beg to express sincere and respectful condolence on behalf of myself and the Musulman community to the Royal family for the sad bereavement."

A meeting of the Native Cotton Merchants was held at the Cotton Exchange Room, Colaba, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., was voted to the chair. The Chairman in an eloquent speech referred in touching words to the great personal loss which the Indian community had suffered. It was resolved that out of respect to the memory of the King Emperor, the Colaba cotton market be entirely closed for the day and also on the day of the funeral ceremony of the King Emperor, and that the Chairman be requested to send a message to H. E. the Governor to convey to the Royal family their most loyal and heart-felt grief at the King-Emperor's sudden and sad death.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Grain Merchants Association under the presidency of Mr. Devraj Tokersey of Messrs. Dharsey Nanji & Co., it was unanimously resolved "That this Association has learnt with deep sorrow the sudden and unexpected sad news of the demise of His Majesty King Edward VII., Emperor of India, and that as a mark of loyalty to the British Throne and of respect to the departed King, who won the hearts of his subjects by his personal good qualities, all the transactions and business in the bazar be closed at once." It was further resolved that "the Bombay Government be requested by the president of this meeting to convey the said resolution to the Prince of Wales, the heir-apparent and our future Emperor."

A large number of the members of the Khoja Shia Isna ashri Jamat assembled yesterday morning in their mosque at Palla Gulli to express their profound grief at the sudden and sorrowful demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. On the termination of the noon prayer the Pesh Imam led the assembly to pray for the peace and tranquility of His Majesty's soul. The meeting dispersed heavy-hearted after passing the resolution to stop all business for the day as a token of respect.

At a meeting under the auspices of the Poona Vasantavyaktyan Mala it was resolved that they had heard with the deepest grief the news of the sudden demise of His Majesty King-Emperor, who was loved and adored with deepest loyalty and devotion by all classes and communities in India. The meeting further recorded its sense of great calamity, which has befallen the Empire and India.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, as President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Governor:—"The sad tidings of the sudden demise of their beloved Sovereign has been received with deep sorrow by the Moslem community of Bombay and the Anjuman-i-Islam on their behalf requests Your Excellency to kindly convey their condolences to the Royal Family and express their heartfelt sympathy with the Royal Family in their bereavement."—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

THE GOAN COMMUNIYT.

A correspondent writes:—The sad news of His Majesty the King-Emperor has cast quite a gloom over the Goan community, and as a mark of its respect all its institutions were closed, and a Requiem Mass was offered. A meeting of the community will be held at an early date.

(Telegrams from the Mofussel will be found on page 3.)

THE LATE KING.

His Majesty, King Edward VII., eldest son of the good and great Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born on November 9, 1841. He married on March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark and succeeded to the throne on January 22, 1901.

The children of the late King now living are:—

(1) George Frederick, Prince of Wales (now King George V.), born January 3, 1865. He married on July 6, 1893, Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck, and has three sons and one daughter, viz., Edward Albert (1894), Albert Frederick (1895), Victoria Alexandra (1897), and Henry William (1900).

(2) Princess Louise, born February 20, 1867, and married July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. She has two daughters, viz., Alexandra Victoria (1891) and Maud Alexandra (1893).

(3) Princess Victoria Alexandra, born July 6, 1868.

(4) Princess Maud Alexandra, born November 26, 1869, and married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karlof Denmark.

His Majesty's other children were:—(1) Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born January 8, 1864, who died January 14, 1892; and (2) Prince Alexander, born April 6, 1871, who died the following day.

His late Majesty has three sisters and one brother living:—

(1) The Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, who married in 1866, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Her children are:—Albert John (1869); Victoria (1870); Louise Augusta (1872), who married Prince Arthur of Anhalt in 1891, but whose marriage was dissolved in 1900.

(2) Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, who married, March 21, 1871, John Marquis of Lorne (now the Duke of Argyll).

(3) Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born on May 1, 1850, who married Princess Louise of Prussia in 1879. Their children are:—Margaret Victoria (1882); Arthur (1883); Victoria Patricia (1886).

(4) Princess Beatrice, born on April 14, 1857. She married in 1885, Prince Henry of Battenberg, third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, who died in 1896, after serving his country in West Africa. Their children are:—Alexander Albert (1886), Victoria Eugenie (1887) Leopold Arthur Louis (1889), and Maurice Victor Donald (1891).

The other children of her late Majesty Queen Victoria were:—

(1) Princess Victoria, the late Empress Frederick, who died soon after the accession of her brother to the throne of England. She was born November 21, 1840, and married Prince Frederick William, eldest son of William I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. Her son William II is the present Emperor. One of her daughters, Princess Charlotte, is married to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and another, Princess Sophie, to the Duke of Sparta.

(2) Princess Alice, the late Duchess of Hesse, who died exactly seventeen years after her father, the Prince Consort. She was born, April 25, 1843, and married the late Duke of Hesse in 1862. Her son, Ernest Ludwig, is the reigning Duke, and one of her daughters is the Czarina of Russia.

(3) Prince Alfred, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who died in 1900. He was born August 6, 1844, and married the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, aunt to the Czar of Russia. Of Prince Alfred's children, one daughter, Princess Marie, is the Crown Princess of Roumania, and another Princess Beatrice, is married to Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe Langenburg, now acting as Regent for the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

(4) The late Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold) was born in 1853. He married Princess Helena of Waldeck in 1882, and died suddenly in 1884. His son, Charles Edward, born in 1884, became Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on the death of his uncle, Prince Alfred.

HIS LATE MAJESTY AS PRINCE OF WALES.

GREAT and sincere were the rejoicings throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies when Queen Victoria gave birth to a son on November 9, 1841, for grave anxiety had been felt as to the succession. The title of Prince of Wales, which does not pass by descent, was bestowed by patent on her first-born son by the Queen before he was many weeks old. The christening, an imposing and splendid ceremony, took place in St. George's Chapel at Windsor on January 25, 1842, and King Frederick William IV. of Prussia stood sponsor, and laid the foundations of the sincere friendship which still exists between the Royal Families of England and Germany. The baby Prince was baptized in a font of pure gold, which has been used for the Queen's children and grand-children ever since. After the ceremony a banquet of great splendour was given at Windsor, when the enormous gold punch-bowl of George IV was for the last time filled with its full complement of thirty dozen bottles of mulled claret. After the banquet a huge cake more than eight feet in circumference was cut up and distributed among the guests. The magnificent festivities in honour of the Heir to the Throne cost £200,000, and the almost unparalleled popularity of the Prince of Wales may be said to have begun at his birth.

The childhood of King Edward was marked by great simplicity, happiness, and love. For the first seven years he was under the care of Lady Lyttelton, a sister of Mrs. Gladstone; and his life was full of healthy excitement, and as free as was consistent with his position, but he was taught early that every hour has it duties as well as its pleasures.

The Prince's education began in earnest under a tutor in 1848. "Bertie will be given over to in a few weeks into the hands of a tutor"—the Prince Consort wrote to the Duchess of Coburg—"whom we have found in a Mr. Birch, a young, good-looking, amiable man. . . . It is an important step, and God's blessing be upon it, for upon the good education of Princes, and especially of those who are destined to govern, the welfare of the world in these days greatly depends." Mr. Birch succeeded in winning the love of his royal pupil, and the child's first real grief was the parting with his teacher three years later (1851.) Viscountess Canning wrote on that occasion: "Mr. Birch left us yesterday. It has been a terrible sorrow to the Prince of Wales, who has done no end of touching things since he heard he was to lose him three weeks ago. He is such an affectionate little boy; his little notes and presents which Mr. Birch used to find on his pillow were really too moving."

The Queen and Prince Albert wisely determined that publicity should not encroach on the privacy of their

travelled a great deal; he and the Princess Royal were quite tiny when they paid their first visit to Ireland, and the King's love of sport probably originated in a deerstalking expedition in Scotland which he attended when he was seven years old.

The Heir-Apparent was initiated early into state ceremonies of all kinds; he made his first speech (unfortunately not placed on record), at the age of ten to the Corporation at Newcastle, thanking them for a paper-knife which had been presented to him. About the same time, nine North American Indian Chiefs paid homage to the Prince of Wales at Windsor, and puzzled him greatly by addressing him as follows: "The very big little White Father whose eyes are like the sky that saw all things, and who is fat with goodness like a winter bear." The Prince of Wales

TOOK A VIVID INTEREST IN THE CRIMEAN WAR;

he made his first appearance in the House of Lords, sitting beside the Queen on the throne, on the very day on which the commencement of hostilities was announced. When an Exhibition was held a few years later in aid of the Patriotic Fund, all the Queen's children who were old enough sent drawings or paintings, and the Prince of Wales's exhibit was sold for fifty-five guineas.

In the year 1855, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, taking with them the Prince of Wales and his sister the Princess Royal, paid a visit to Paris, where no British Sovereign since Henry VI had set foot. They, on this historic occasion, met with a splendid reception, and the young people greatly enjoyed themselves; so much so that the Prince begged the Empress Eugenie to ask permission for himself and his sister to stay a little longer after their parents had returned to England—a request which was denied. It is worthy of record that when the Royal party visited the tomb of Napoleon I. at the Invalides, Queen Victoria after a few moments of impressive silence, turned to the Prince of Wales and said to him, "Kneel down before the tomb of the great Napoleon." The Prince Consort, writing to Baron Stockmar a few days later, said, "You will be pleased to hear how well both the children behaved. They have made themselves general favourites, especially the Prince of Wales, 'qui est si gentil.' To the Duchess of Kent he also wrote: "I am bound to praise the children greatly. The task was no easy one for them, but they discharged it without embarrassment and with natural simplicity."

Soon after his confirmation in 1858, the Prince went for a walking tour in the south of Ireland, after which he took up his residence at White Lodge, in Richmond Park, with his tutors. Three young men were specially selected as his companions. One was Lord Valletort, the eldest son of the then Earl of Mount Edgcumbe; the second, Major Teesdale, who later on distinguished himself at Kars, remained one of the Prince's most intimate friends till his death; and the third was Major Lindsay of the Scots Fusiliers (the late Lord Wantage), who received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at Alma and Inkerman.

The Prince on entering his eighteenth year (November 9, 1858) became legally heir to the throne; and to mark the importance of the occasion his Royal mother wrote him a letter, telling him that he must now consider himself free from parental control, and giving him most sound and excellent advice with regard to his future life and conduct. Charles Greville, the famous diarist, said that this was one of the most admirable letters that ever was penned.

Shortly afterwards the Prince went abroad again, travelling incognito as Baron Renfrew, accompanied by his chaplain and tutor, the Rev. C. S. Tarver. After seeing something of Italy and visiting the Pope, he passed on to Spain.

On his return his University life began in earnest at Edinburgh, as the following extract from a letter written by the Prince Consort to Baron Stockmar shows:—"In Edinburgh I had an Educational Conference with all the persons who were taking part in the education of the Prince of Wales. They all speak highly of him, and he seems to have shown zeal and goodwill. Dr. Lyon Playfair is giving him lectures on chemistry in relation to manufactures, and at the close of each special course he visits the appropriate manufactory with him, so as to explain its practical application. Dr. Schmitz (the Director of the High School of Edinburgh, a German) gives him lectures on Roman history. Italian, German, and French are advanced at the same time; and three times a week the Prince exercises with the 16th Hussars, who are stationed in the city. Mr. Fisher, who is to be the tutor for Oxford, was also in Holyrood. Law and History are to be the subjects on which he is to prepare the Prince." At this time the Prince showed a strong taste for works of fiction, whether French, German, or English, and especially for the works of Sir Walter Scott. From Edinburgh he was sent to Oxford, where he became a member of Christ Church. By special desire of Queen Victoria, Charles Kingsley, the famous novelist, poet, historian, and social reformer, delivered a series of lectures to the Prince, who became strongly attached to his instructor, and in after years frequently invited him to Sandringham and Marlborough House. In 1860 the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, set out on

A VISIT TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

in fulfilment of a promise, made by the Queen to the loyal Colony that had shown itself so ready to help the mother-country during the stress of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. Before his departure, he delivered his first official speech at Shorncliffe, when presenting their colours to the 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment, levied and equipped in Canada during the Crimean War. The sound Imperialism which is the dominant note in this excellent speech, and from which his Royal Highness has never departed, was fostered by his subsequent visits to other parts of the Empire, and became a deeply-rooted feeling which found expression in various ways—notably in the establishment in 1893 of the Imperial Institute, which the Prince hoped would convey to the Colonies the assurance that, "while we are deeply moved by the spirit of patriotism they have lately shown in desiring to bear their share in the graver trials of the country, we on our part wish to participate in every effort to further and develop their material interests which we feel to be inseparably bound up with the prosperity of the Empire. We must remember that as regards the Colonies, they are the legitimate and natural homes, in future, of the more adventurous and energetic portion of the population of these Islands. Their progress and their power of providing all that makes life comfortable and attractive cannot, therefore, but be a matter of serious concern to us all." There was the same ring, only instinct with greater earnestness, with deeper gratitude, and with clearer knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of the ruler of a great Empire, in the King's first message at his accession "To my People beyond the Seas." Remembering the recent return of the "Ophir" from her world-encircling trip ending with Canada we cannot but be struck by the parallel to this former visit. Once more the crying need of the mother-country in time of war stirred the very hearts of our Colonies, moving them to give fresh proofs of their loyalty and devotion. Again, at the wish of our great Queen Victoria the then Heir-Apparent—now King George V.—set forth in 1901 to visit the vast Empire over which the sun never sets, in order to convey in person the thanks of the Crown and to receive everywhere the expression of unbounded loyalty and devotion: and on this occasion he opened the first Parliament of Federated Australia.

In 1860, during the uninterrupted triumphal progress of the Prince of Wales throughout the Dominion, he opened the great railway bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and laid the foundation-stone of Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. When at the invitation of the President, his Royal Highness, travelling as Lord Renfrew, passed on to the United States, he was greeted by an almost unparalleled demonstration of popular enthusiasm; so much so, that an American newspaper suggested that if the Prince remained much longer in the States he might consider himself "a lucky lad" if he escaped being nominated to the Presidency, and elected by unanimous consent. The climax was reached when the Prince arrived in Washington, and honoured the memory of America's great hero and statesman by visiting his tomb. A representative of the "Times" thus aptly described the scene:—"Before this humble tomb the Prince, the President, and all the party stood uncovered.

It is easy moralising on this visit, for there is something grandly suggestive of historical retribution in the reverential awe of the Prince of Wales, the great-grandson of George III, standing bareheaded at the foot of the coffin of Washington. For a few moments the party stood mute and motionless, and the Prince then proceeded to plant a chestnut by the side of the tomb. It seemed, when the Royal youth closed in the earth round the little germ, that he was burying the last faint trace of discord between us and our great brethren in the West."

The Prince of Wales had loved his father with an intense and passionate love, and looked upon him as his truest friend. The remembrance of the stern man, an expert cyclist, and the only one who is really fond of yachting. The Prince of Wales was evidently a fervent believer in love-matches, for, despite the great ambitions that he must have cherished for his daughters, more especially for Princess Maud—who was clever and beautiful enough to have aspired to a crown—yet he allowed both his eldest and his youngest to wed the men of their choice, one of whom was an English nobleman and the other the younger scion of a Royal family with only a very remote chance of becoming a reigning sovereign.

The Prince of Wales decided, when his sons returned from their cruise that Prince George should continue a sea life, and that Prince Eddy should go to Cambridge and then enter the army. Prince Eddy's sudden illness and death in 1892 are still in our minds; nor can we forget the overwhelming sorrow of our stricken King and Queen at the loss of their first-born. A new interest was brought into their lives by the happy marriage of Prince George to Princess May of Teck, and the King and Queen were, as we all know, devoted to their grandchildren.

Returning to the life of the late King as Prince of Wales, in 1867, five years after his marriage, the Prince, in company with the Princess

WENT TO IRELAND,

where they met with a most enthusiastic reception. By the Prince's special request the streets were not lined with troops, for he wished to show that he had every faith in the loyalty and hospitality of a warm-hearted people. In spite of many gloomy prognosticatians this visit was a great success.

Part of the years 1868 and 1869 were taken up by a protracted Continental and Eastern tour. The Prince and Princess visited on this occasion the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiegne, the King of Prussia at Berlin, the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Vienna, the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, and King George of Greece at Athens, besides making an interesting tour up the Nile from Cairo. At Suez, they were received by M. de Lesseps, and, although the Canal was by no means completed, the Prince performed the important ceremony at Tussum of opening the sluices of the dam and letting in the waters of the Mediterranean. Before leaving the Levant, the Prince and Princess visited the battlefields of the Crimea, and were most cordially entertained by the Russian authorities.

In 1871, just ten years after the death of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales sickened with typhoid fever in London, and by his own desire was taken to Sandringham, where he was nursed with the utmost devotion by the Princess of Wales and his sister, Princess Alice. The Prince seems to have contracted the fever at Scarborough while staying with Lord Londesborough, whose groom, Blegge, and Lord Chesterfield, who had accompanied him, were simultaneously stricken and died. It was characteristic of the Princess of Wales that, in the midst of her anxiety for her husband, she found time to visit the poor groom. At the end of November, the heir to the throne was at the point of death. The outburst of sorrow at that time throughout the Empire was without a parallel in the history of any nation, and has only been equalled since by the display of feeling at the death of Queen Victoria. The whole nation gave itself up to prayer for the recovery of their beloved Prince, who for three weeks lingered in the Valley of Shadows. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of" is the crisis came on the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, and on Christmas Day the danger was past. On the following 27th Queen Victoria wrote a deeply grateful letter to her people, thanking them for their sympathy. The Princess of Wales' expression of gratitude to God in the parish church at Sandringham was noteworthy for its simplicity. On the brass lectern she presented are engraved the words, "To the Glory of God. A Thanksoffering for His mercy, December 14, 1871.—Alexandra. When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord, and He heard me." No one who was in London at the time of the Thanksgiving Day at St. Paul's, will ever forget the procession to St. Paul's and the service, and the deep joy and solemnity of the occasion. The subject of the Prince's recovery was fittingly closed by the following extract from a letter written by Princes Alice to her mother in December 1872: "That our good, sweet Alix should have been spared this terrible grief, when this time last year it seemed so imminent, fills my heart with gratitude for her dear sake, as for yours, his children and ours. For the fourteenth will now be a day of mixed recollections and feelings to us, a day hallowed in our family, when one great spirit ended his work on earth. . . and when another was left to fulfil his duty and mission, God grant, for the welfare of his own family and of thousands." The next event of importance in the life of the Prince of Wales was his

TOUR IN INDIA,

which, in spite of the opposition it raised at first in England, chiefly on account of the expense, proved a signal success from a political point of view, indirectly consolidating British Power in India. Touching this question of expense, it should be remembered that, on the other hand there was a compensating benefit, a sum of £250,000 being spent in London alone by Native Princes on presents to be given to do honour to the Heir-Apparent. Before starting on his tour, the Prince underwent a very careful study of India and her people, acquainting himself with the characteristic features of the cities he was to visit, and taking notes of the points to be made in replying to the addresses which were to be presented. In doing this he was following up the initiative of his revered father, who had himself prepared all the necessary notes for the Prince's visit to the Dominion of Canada fifteen years before. A glance at the names of those who accompanied the Heir-Apparent to India, reveals the fact that his private friends of the Prince Consort's time were also those of the Prince of Wales, who had himself prepared all the necessary notes for the Prince's visit to the Dominion of Canada fifteen years before. A glance at the names of those who accompanied the Heir-Apparent to India, reveals the fact that his private friends of that time ever remained his valued friends. In connection with his lovable trait in his character, we may quote the words written in 1874 by his sister, Princess Alice, to Queen Victoria, at the time of the death of Colonel Cheape, a valued member of the Prince's household: "Dear Bertie's true and constant heart suffers on such occasions, for he can be constant in friendship and all who serve him, serve him with warm attachment."

The visit of the Prince caused a ferment of excitement and loyalty in India, and the native princes vied with each other in the warmth of their reception and in their expressions of devotion to the British Crown. King Edward VII., the first English King to rule over India, has always cherished a great love for his Indian Empire, and, to quote his own words, "I can never forget the magnificent reception I met with in India, not only from the native princes, but from every class."

In 1893, the Prince sat on the Commission for Housing the Poor, and no member worked harder than he, nor showed a more genuine interest in the subject. He investigated for himself the condition of the humblest of his future subjects, following this up by pleading for them in the House of Lords. On one occasion, when his Royal Highness heard incidentally that an Exhibition opened by by artisans of South London was threatened with failure for lack of support, his unaffected interest in the working-classes led him to visit the Exhibition unofficially. Immediately the fact became known, the general public hastened to follow the Prince's lead, and the success of the undertaking was assured. Among other objects of his interest was the People's Palace, the foundation-stone of which his Royal Highness laid in 1886.

The welfare of our national industries and all issues of importance to the commerce of the Empire have always aroused the Prince's deepest interest. His desire to help the fishing industries stimulated by the sympathy shown in Germany for fishermen, took practical shape in the organisation of the Fisheries Exhibition in Norwich in 1882, and in the next year of the more important and ambitious scheme of the International Fisheries Exhibitions in London, the success of which was such brilliant testimony to the Prince's power of organisation. Of the profit of £15,000, £10,000 was devoted to assisting the families of those sea-fishermen who had died while engaged in their calling. This first success led his Royal Highness to suggest a further series of three Exhibitions. For Health and Hygiene, Industrial Inventions, and the Colonies and Indian Empire. A substantial surplus of £35,000 resulting from the last-named Exhibition enabled the Commissioners to form a nucleus for the establishment of the Imperial Institute, a scheme which the Prince had had at heart since 1878. It was felt that no commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee could be more suitable, as it would be the means of drawing our Colonies and India into closer bonds with the Mother Country, and would stand as an emblem of the unity of the Empire. Of the contributions that poured in, Canada sent £20,000, and the other Colonies in proportion. The founding of the Royal College of Music is another important achievement in the life of King Edward. The subject of musical education had occupied him as early as 1865; but there were many difficulties to overcome, and it was not until 1882 that the Prince of Wales laid his proposals before the country in a long and remarkable speech delivered at a meeting at St. James's Palace, in which his Royal Highness urged that the College should become the recognised centre and head of the musical world in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The response of the nation to the Heir-Apparent's appeal was magnificent and spontaneous, over £126,000 being raised. At the inauguration the next year, May 7, 1883, the Prince expressed himself in these characteristic words: "The time has come when class can no longer stand aloof from class, and that man does his duty best who works most earnestly in bridging over the gulf between different classes, which it is the tendency of increased wealth and increased civilisation to widen. I claim for music the merit that it has a voice which speaks in different tones, perhaps, but with equal force to the cultivated and the ignorant, to the peer and the peasant.

The Prince of Wales did much to spread technical education, the importance of which he fully realised. "I trust," he said, on accepting the Presidency of a Technical Institute, "that our joint exertions may prove to be an example to the rest of the country to train the intelligence of industrial communities, so that with the increasing competition of the world, England may retain her proud pre-eminence as a manufacturing nation."

Although the King was ever careful not to identify himself with

PARTY POLITICS,

he held decided views which have found indirect expression on many occasions. The King, as Prince of Wales, sat on the cross-benches in the House of Lords, so that neither party might claim him as a supporter. King Edward was trained to regard kingship as the wise rule of an overseer rather than of a leader, and his mission has been to act as a balance-wheel, and to foster quietly and unostentatiously the growth of friendly relations between England and other European nations. His cordial friendship towards France has been substantially revealed again and again, as also his warm affection for the Empress Eugenie and her son, the late Prince Imperial. On the death of the Tsar Alexander III., the Prince and Princess of Wales, travelling post-haste to Livadia, did all in their power to help the widowed Empress and her son to bear the blow, and it was no doubt greatly owing to the Prince's personal exertions and to the sympathy he and his son, the Duke of York (the present Prince of Wales), displayed towards the Russian people in their bereavement, that the relations between Russia and England became more cordial. King Edward was ever a welcome guest at the Courts of Denmark and Sweden, and it is hardly necessary to touch on the ties of affection which unite him and his nephew, the Emperor William II. of Germany, for proofs have been many within the last few years. No ruler has, in fact, been more popular in Europe, and King Edward has from his youth possessed the gift of attracting to himself the good-will of individuals and of nations.

AS A FREMASON.

For the past 160 years the Royal Family of England has been identified with Freemasonry. The Prince of Wales was initiated a Freemason by the King of Sweden in 1868 and in 1875 on the retirement of the Marquis of Ripon, succeeded him by unanimous consent in the Grand-Mastership of Order, his installation taking place at the Albert Hall. Since then he was annually re-elected Grand-Master until his accession to the throne, when, abandoning the Grand Mastership, he assumed the title of Lord Protector. During his long term of office the Prince of Wales performed many important Masonic ceremonies, such as laying the first stone of Truro Cathedral, and inaugurating the new buildings of the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls in 1891.

There is no class of personal work which more constantly engaged the energies and sympathies of the Prince and Princess of Wales than that connected with hospitals and infirmaries, which culminated fittingly in the Hospital Fund, instituted by the Royal Highnesses on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

The Prince of Wales's interest in agriculture was inherited from the Prince Consort, who used to take his children to inspect his prize animals. Besides being a keen competitor at cattle shows and a breeder of Shorthorns and Southdowns at Sandringham—facts which testify to the practical knowledge and personal attention which he brings to bear on such matters—his Royal Highness gave an impetus to horse-breeding in England by starting at Sandringham thoroughbred, half-bred, and shire horse studs.

He was known at his best in Norfolk, where he was looked upon as a model landlord, a philantropist, a generous and honoured employer, and a practical reformer in many ways. The Sandringham estate, purchased from Mr. Spencer Cowper in 1861, had been allowed to fall into great disrepair, and enormous sums of money were spent in re-establishing cottage, the mansion being rebuilt in 1870. However, before this was done, the Prince had every cottage and farm renovated or rebuilt under the supervision of Queen Victoria's own land steward from Osborne according to plans used in former years by the Prince Consort. On the estate of 8,000 acres, which comprises three villages, there were erected churches, technical schools for boys, reading-rooms and lending libraries, a hospital for sick servants, a model kitchen where lessons in cooking are given and institutes where girls are taught spinning, housework, and scientific dress-making.

The King's passion for sport dated from his childhood when he accompanied the Prince Consort when deer-stalking. Among his other expeditions have been the shooting of crocodiles on the Nile and tigers in India (of the latter he bagged as many as six in one day), and the hunting of elephants. He pursued the wild boar with the Emperor of Germany and the late Duke of Coburg in the immense forests of Central Europe, and deer, chamois, and game of all kinds on Baron Hirsch's enormous estates in Hungary. Since 1377, when the "Prince of kings" made its mark in England through the exertions of the Prince of Wales afterwards Richard II., almost all the sovereigns of England (the first three Georges excepted) have been enthusiastic patrons of the turf. The taste descended to the late King, who as Prince of Wales, did much to improve every branch of racing. With the exception of the year 1896, when the Prince won the Derby, the Leger, and the Jockey Club Stakes (£10,000) with Persimmon, and the New market Stakes with Thais, his Royal Highness's winnings since 1889 (his first win on the flat at Goodwood with Gallifet) were but small.

In 1893, the Prince sat on the Commission for Housing the Poor, and no member worked harder than he, nor showed a more genuine interest in the subject. He investigated for himself the condition of the humblest of his future subjects, following this up by pleading for them in the House of Lords. On one occasion, when his Royal Highness heard incidentally that an Exhibition opened by by artisans of South London was threatened with failure for lack of support, his unaffected interest in the working-classes led him to visit the Exhibition unofficially. Immediately the fact became known, the general public hastened to follow the Prince's lead, and the success of the undertaking was assured. Among other objects of his interest was the People's Palace, the foundation-stone of which his Royal Highness laid in 1886.

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THE WAR OF PRUSSIA AGAINST DENMARK'

already alluded to, hung like a shadow over the early married life of the Royal pair. The Princess, it is hardly necessary to say, was strongly patriotic and took the side of her own Denmark. Unfortunately, one morning at breakfast a foolish young equerry read out a telegram announcing a defeat of the Danes, whereupon her Royal Highness burst into tears; and it is said that the Prince—for once losing his temper—gave the youthful equerry such a scolding as he never forgot. About the same time the following amusing story was told in one of the London clubs. It was said that a Royal visitor at Windsor asked Princess Beatrice what she would like for a present. The child stood in doubt, and begged the Princess of Wales to advise her. The two were seen whispering to each other, and presently Princess Beatrice declared aloud that she would like to have Bismarck's head on a charger!

Great satisfaction was felt all over the country, when it became known that the Queen was preparing to welcome her first British grandchild in March 1864. This new element of happiness, however came to the Prince and Princess of Wales on January 8. They had been spending the winter at Frogmore, and the Princess was skating on Virginia Water on the very day of the Royal baby's birth, so that the arrival was sudden and unexpected. The little Prince proved strong and healthy, and was a source of the deepest pride and delight to his parents.

In due course the nurseries at Marlborough House were invaded by four more healthy spirited little beings and the Prince, full of the sweet memories of his own childhood, took the deepest interest in the welfare and management of the little community. Simplicity was the first law, and no coddling was allowed. The Prince of Wales was before all anxious that his boys should not be cramped by a court-life, but should grow up manly men, able to understand their fellow-creatures; therefore when the time came to carry on their education beyond its initial stages, his Royal Highness set fashion on one side, and instead of sending his sons to a public school, entered them as students on board the "Britannia" training-ship, where, by his desire, absolutely no difference was made between them and their shipmates. This experiment proved completely successful, and the Prince then determined in August 1879, to send his sons as cadets in H.M.S. "Bacchante" on a long cruise, during which they visited the Australian Colonies, Japan, South Africa, Egypt, and India.

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which, in spite of the opposition it raised at first in England, chiefly on account of the expense, proved a signal success from a political point of view, indirectly consolidating British Power in India. Touching this question of expense, it should be remembered that, on the other hand there was a compensating benefit, a sum of £250,000 being spent in London alone by Native Princes on presents to be given to do honour to the Heir-Apparent. Before starting on his tour, the Prince underwent a very careful study of India and her people, acquainting himself with the characteristic features of the cities he was to visit, and taking notes of the points to be made in replying to the addresses which were to be presented. In doing this he was following up the initiative of his revered father, who had himself prepared all the necessary notes for the Prince's visit to the Dominion of Canada fifteen years before. A glance at the names of those who accompanied the Heir-Apparent to India, reveals the fact that his private friends of that time ever remained his valued friends. In connection with his lovable trait in his character, we may quote the words written in 1874 by his sister, Princess Alice, to Queen Victoria, at the time of the death of Colonel Cheape, a valued member of the Prince's household: "Dear Bertie's true and constant heart suffers on such occasions, for he can be constant in friendship and all who serve him, serve him with warm attachment."

The visit of the Prince caused a ferment of excitement and loyalty in India, and the native princes vied with each other in the warmth of their reception and in their expressions of devotion to the British Crown. King Edward VII., the first English King to rule over India, has always cherished a great love for his Indian Empire, and, to quote his own words, "I can never forget the magnificent reception I met with in India, not only from the native princes, but from every class."

In 1893, the Prince sat on the Commission for Housing the Poor, and no member worked harder than he, nor showed a more genuine interest in the subject. He investigated for himself the condition of the humblest of his future subjects, following this up by pleading for them in the House of Lords. On one occasion, when his Royal Highness heard incidentally that an Exhibition opened by by artisans of South London was threatened with failure for lack of support, his unaffected interest in the working-classes led him to visit the Exhibition unofficially. Immediately the fact became known, the general public hastened to follow the Prince's lead, and the success of the undertaking was assured. Among other objects of his interest was the People's Palace, the foundation-stone of which his Royal Highness laid in 1886.

The welfare of our national industries and all issues of importance to the commerce of the Empire have always aroused the Prince's deepest interest. His desire to help the fishing industries stimulated by the sympathy shown in Germany for fishermen, took practical shape in the organisation of the Fisheries Exhibition in Norwich in 1882, and in the next year of the more important and ambitious scheme of the International Fisheries Exhibitions in London, the success of which was such brilliant testimony to the Prince's power of organisation. Of the profit of £15,000, £10,000 was devoted to assisting the families of those sea-fishermen who had died while engaged in their calling. This first success led his Royal Highness to suggest a further series of three Exhibitions. For Health and Hygiene, Industrial Inventions, and the Colonies and Indian Empire. A substantial surplus of £35,000 resulting from the last-named Exhibition enabled the Commissioners to form a nucleus for the establishment of the Imperial Institute, a scheme which the Prince had had at heart since 1878. It was felt that no commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee could be more suitable, as it would be the means of drawing our Colonies and India into closer bonds with the Mother Country, and would stand as an emblem of the unity of the Empire. Of the contributions that poured in, Canada sent £20,000, and the other Colonies in proportion. The founding of the Royal College of Music is another important achievement in the life of King Edward. The subject of musical

THE WAR OF PRUSSIA AGAINST DENMARK'

already alluded to, hung like a shadow over the early married life of the Royal pair. The Princess, it is hardly necessary to say, was strongly patriotic and took the side of her own Denmark. Unfortunately, one morning at breakfast a foolish young equerry read out a telegram announcing a defeat of the Danes, whereupon her Royal Highness burst into tears; and it is said that the Prince—for once losing his temper—gave the youthful equerry such a scolding as he never forgot. About the same time the following amusing story was told in one of the London clubs. It was said that a Royal visitor at Windsor asked Princess Beatrice what she would like for a present. The child stood in doubt, and begged the Princess of Wales to advise her. The two were seen whispering to each other, and presently Princess Beatrice declared aloud that she would like to have Bismarck's head on a charger!

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MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Government Resolution.

A Resolution reviewing the Reports on the Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in Bombay Presidency and Sindh for the year 1908-09 has been issued. The Secretary, Mr. L. Robertson, points out that the population of Ahmedabad is rising steadily owing to the expansion of the mill industry, and is now roughly estimated at 2,25,000. The main event of the year was the promulgation in July, 1908, of the Government Resolution, under which the municipal administration of the Presidency is being gradually freed from direct official control.

The resolution promised to increase the number of elected Councillors to two-thirds of the whole except in special cases and gave the privilege of selecting their own President to all municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over. On these privileges two limitations were set, firstly it was provided that the elected President must secure the votes of at least two-thirds of the members, and secondly the condition was laid down that a Chief Officer approved by Government must be appointed. The first of these concessions can come into effect only gradually since the expiry of the existing terms of the Boards must be awaited, but rules giving effect to the concessions were sanctioned for the municipalities of Nasik, Yeola, Malegaon, Jalgaon, Belgaum, Hyderabad and Shikarpur. A large number of municipalities were given the privilege of selecting their own President.

INCREASE OF INCOME.

There were in addition, in the Bombay Presidency and in Sindh twenty-five municipalities reconstituted on the old basis and a few minor extensions of the elective system. Alterations in the system of taxation, Mr. Robertson points out have been insignificant. A satisfactory increase however is recorded in the aggregate gross income of the municipalities which amounted to 81-1-2 lakhs compared with 80 lakhs in the preceding year. The following table shows the position in the two years comparatively.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.
	In thousands.	In thousands.	In thousands.	In thousands
1. Municipal rates and taxes :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Octroi (net receipts i. e., less refunds) ...	21,37	21,21	16	...
(b) Tax on houses and lands ...	7,72	7,45	27	...
(c) Water-rate ...	7,04	6,98	6	...
2. Revenue derived from Municipal property & powers apart from taxation. ...	14,62	13,70	92	...
3. Grants and contributions for general and special purposes ...	8,84	5,65	3,19	...
4. Extraordinary & Debt ...	10,30	14,14	...	3,84

In the Northern Division there was a decrease in gross receipts from octroi attributed to the fact that local marriages were celebrated during the Sindhast. In the Southern Division there was slight increase. In the Central, an increase of Rs. 13,800; and in Sind, and increase of Rs. 22,800. In the Central Division receipts from the tax on houses and land increased by Rs. 21,000, the increase being chiefly due to the recovery of arrears. In the Southern Division receipts from water rates amounted to Rs. 34,000. In Hubli there was and increase of Rs. 6,000 owing to the collection of arrear.

After pointing out the increases in revenue derived from municipal property and the large increase under "Grants and Contribution" through the liberality of Government, Mr. Robertson shows that the incidence of taxation per head population increased from Rs. 1-14-9 to Rs. 1-15-5 and the incidence of income from Rs. 2-12-10 to Rs. 3-0-6. As in previous years, Karachi has the heighest rate of a taxation (Rs. 7-0-9) and Ashta the lowest (Rs. 0-3-4.)

The expenditure of the Municipalities in the Presidency year was 793-4 lakhs compared with 74 lakhs in the preceding year. In connection with this increase it is interesting to note that under the head "Public Health and convenience," there was an actual increase of 6 lakhs Public instruction now stands at Rs. 10,86,000, and increase of Rs. 28,000. Towards the close of the Resolution Mr. Robertson states.

CHIEF MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

The chief municipal needs are better water-supply, improved drainage, good roads, public latrines, school-houses, dispensary buildings, markets, slaughter-houses, opening of congested streets, etc., Of the many needs of Ahmedabad the most pressing are the completion of the drainage system, the improvement of the water-works plant and the opening out of over-crowded localities. On the last named the municipality propose to spend the special grant of Rs. 50,000 made to them by Government for sanitary improvements but owing to the dilatory proceeding of the municipality, it appears likely that the grant will lapse to Government. Surat's most urgent needs are an efficient system of drainage for the removal and disposal of sullage water and the extension of the water-works. During the year a new drainage scheme for Poona City and a scheme for the improvement of the water-supply in Pandharpur were approved. To enable the Poona Municipality to carry out the former scheme Government have already remitted sums aggregating Rs. 2,31,907 due from the Municipality on account of the plague and Manjri farms loans. Other financial arrangements connection with this scheme are under considerais now proposed that addition to the hese loans Government should grant arly 8 lakhs and that the remaining d should be granted in the shape an repayable in 40 years, The ter-supply at Pandharpur and cipal places of pilgrimage in the been felt, but the estimated both towns was so heavy that er attempted to supply the ve now come to their as- he completion of both works Rs. 3,50,000 to Pandharpur st of Rs. 2,44,400 to Nasik. with the diversion of the t Pandharpur, which was , as a partial measure of im- complete drainage scheme, during the year, the total ing Rs. 60,000. A scheme d development of Bhusaval eneral approval of Government ed a loan not exceeding t-in-aid up to one-half of easures, but the attitude P. Railway Company in of municipal taxes on des progress for the pre- ern Division Goverment ant of Rs. 2,00,000 to the of 1 lakh to the Dharwar Municipality for the construction of water-works at those places where scarcity of water has been experienced in all years of short rainfall. Hubli needs improvement in its water-supply. Government have now begun the work of reconstruction of the water-works of Ratnagiri. A joint water-supply and drainage scheme for the City and Cantonment of Belgaum is a real want, and the Sanitary Engineer has recently been asked to make the necessary surveys and to prepare detailed plans and estimate. Town extension is needed in some of the larger centres and special grants of Rs. 50,000 each have been made by Government to Belgaum and Hubli for the purpose.

SIR FREDERICK RICHARD SAUNDERS, K.C.M.G., of the Drive, Hove, Brighton, until lately Treasurer of Ceylon, who died on March 30, aged seventy-one, left estate of the gross value of £13,457 19s., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £8,905 14s. 5d.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refined and healthy condition.

BY THE WAY.

BY AIRSHIP TO OBERAMMERGAU.

The old mediæval miracle play and a regular service of airships!—could any two things be more incongruous? Yet this is what we are promised in August and September, a service of airships from Baden-Baden to Oberammergau. To travel in this way to Bayreuth would not seem bizarre at all: we should only be emulating the Valkyrie. But to think of tons of human bodies,—and a Zeppelin will carry one and a half tons—being shot down into the peaceful little South Bavarian village by a thing which looks as if one had tried to draw a pig with one's eyes shout, and which screams like a plesiosaurus in a passion—the thing is horrible to contemplate. Yet there is little doubt that, as Americans say, it will evenauate A Zeppelin fears not a thunderstorm. There is no occasion for it to descend into people's back gardens when the clouds coagulate. An aluminium coat of mail covers it sixteen isolated gas sacks. The unhappy fate of the old-fashioned Delitzach could hardly befall it; we do not expect to see one and a half tons of German professors shot prematurely down into the streets oberammergau. There will be plenty of patronage for the new venture. By August everybody will be aviating or airshipping. The French are already inquiring for good landing-place on our Sussex coast. The Rubberammergau boom is fated to catch on.

CRAVEN COWARDS.

At Willenhall in Staffordshire a coroner's jury has had to pass a vote of censure on two youths who left a little girl to drown in the canal. Such cases occur from time to time, and suggest that bravery is not the birthright of every Englishman. It is not, however, a question of courage so much as of humane instinct. Here are three young men—one of them, we are told, a member of the Territorial Force, six feet high—standing on the canal bank while the girl struggles in the water. One of them has the normal decency to jump in and make an attempt at rescue; the others won't even lend him a helping hand, but run away. Regard the position how you will, the only conclusion is that these fellows were, as the coroner described them, two cowards—natural cowards—hulking brutes. And yet in the ranks, with the moral support of numbers, such creatures might behave well enough under a storm of bullets. A call for initiative brings out all the latent cowardice in some people who would perhaps follow the ruck in adesperate adventure. The psychology of cowardice and courage becomes more subtle the more one studies it. What is clear is that bravery alone is of higher quality than bravery in association. A single brave man is a much finer fellow than any individual in a courageous horde. At Willenhall there were three, and two of them were rabbits, while the third, considering that his heart fainted when his friends dis-appeared a mouse.

DOGS IN BLUE.

The policemen of Clewer, near Windsor, are the first to have the chance of growing fat in slothful ease whilst a police-dog, trained to guard, attack, and give the alarm, scours the neighbourhood. Other stations will doubtless hasten to follow this Berkshire example, though presumably Major Richardson's stock of trained dogs, from which these new constables are recruited, is not inexhaustible. However, though we have not in the past been accustomed to dogs who will tell the time, blow whistles or stand at the door taking tickets at the local concert, dogs have long displayed their ability to control the traffic and check furious driving. Motorists, or at least the more humane of them, know how constantly they are compelled to apply the brakss owing to the fanatical consciences of these four-footed guardians of children hurling themselves with loud but hitherto unofficial remonstrance in front of the rushing machine. How to deny dogs the martyrdom they apparently seek is not easy to discover. A miniature cow-catcher is hardly possible, for it would have to shave the road so closely that any bump or large stone would lead to disaster. But now that every dog may be a dog in blue, and one can no longer be sure that the dying brute will not whip out a note-book and pencil and jot down the number of the disappearing car, every motorist will become more tender-hearted.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

The dentistry decision of the House of Lords rends one in twain, puts one in the formidable chair, so to speak, and extracts all one's mental teeth and half one's mental jaw. On the one hand one cannot help congratulating 15,000 hardworking men, men too who work at a very disagreeable, nerve-shattering, and exhausting profession, on receiving some legal acknowledgement of their prowess with the forceps. Henceforth they may lure the fearful and the hesitating into their sanctums by those blessed words in bold characters on their window, to look at when the drill is jumping on a nerve, "painless extraction." On the other hand one cannot help sympathising with the 5,000 registered dentists who seem to see the high ground gained after a long and expensive training at a hospital gradually slipping away beneath their feet. They have imagined in the innocency of their hearts that the registration would give them a grand grip on success, and lo! the tooth crumbles to pieces between the fangs of the forceps: their hopes if not shattered, are decayed: their laughing-gas is turned to sorrow. As the report of the Lord's decision says, "It is a serious setback to the Dental Association," and it is not easy to see from which quarter comfort can come, unless they advertise "Painless stopping."

TO THE DEAF.

Simple Home Treatment Revolutionises Method of Treating Deafness.

FULL DESCRIPTION SENT FREE.

A marvellous discovery has just been given to the world which adds one more victory to the many triumphs of science over disease.

The Deaf can hear!!!

No longer need deaf people go about wearing the strained, pathetic expression caused by their affliction, a positive burden to themselves and those around them. No longer need they incur the expense or suffer the pain of dangerous surgical operations, useless methods, or cumbersome apparatus.

Old prejudices and time-worn fallacies have been entirely swept away. This wonderful discovery enables the patients to cure themselves speedily and surely in their own homes, without a visit to the doctor or even the aid of an appliance.

The current number of the "Otological Gazette" contains a full description of this new method of treatment. A copy of this issue will be sent free of all charge to every reader who is suffering from Loss of Hearing or Ear Trouble in any form.

Write to-day (a postcard will do) and secure a free copy before the edition is exhausted, addressing The Aural Remedies Co.,
Dept. 25, Craven House, Kingsway, London.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PAINTED SCARVES.

Scarves are more worn this season even than last summer and some of the latest developments of this everuseful article are worthy of note. Net and chiffon in the most delicate colourings are used and even one tone is not sufficient for where effects of nacre de perle are not introduced dainting of flowers supplies the decoration. All sorts of flowers in bunches scattered here and there, in long trails of such charming tints as these obtained by wistaria, in scrolls conventionalised and held by twists and bows of ribbon, are all lavisnly used. Then over the painted section of the scarf is thrown a veiling of a contrasted transparency to blend the colours and give this impression of softness demanded by the season's toilettes. Dainty little ruchings of ribbon often repeat the boldest colour of the flower, and sometimes the scarves are of the ficfu order of just 100 years ago, daintily fastened round the shoulders and held by a quaintly twisted bow of ribbon. Coloured fringes into which the flower hues are introduced vie with edgings of feathers for wear when a certain modicum of warmth is demanded. As the season advances, scarves of the most fragile texture will be worn, so that the woman who dresses elegantly may have her scarf of painted gauze, with flowers or medallions in her favourite colours to repeat the tints of her special flower which she uses as her emblem.

MODERN INCONGRUITIES.

Surely thinks a London correspondence, there was never such a season for incongruities in dress as this which is now with us—no matter where we look, no matter what we look at, there is something to show us a complete departure from the old fashioned canons of dress. We all remember those canons whereby silk was forbidden to mate with satin, velvet with cotton, fur with flimsiness. How a matron of a bygone age would rub her eyes could she, for instance, have walked through some showrooms in Bond Street a few days ago. Eccentricities of style would not cause her any amazement—the extremely narrow skirts, the flowing tunics, the coat of many pieces, the seamless corsage, the mountainous hat, the telescope toque—she could behold all with equanimity—they are no worse, or no better, than her own coal-scuttle bonnet, her hooped skirt, her stomacher bodice. But the combination of materials! How her thrifty soul would shrivel up at the sight of that reddish-brown satin coat and skirt, with collar, revers, cuffs, and strappings of linen! Then that champagne coloured chiffon gown over gold net—an exquisite creationwith its ornamentation of hand-made ribbon and fine pearl embroidery—fit to wear at a fairies' ball on midsummer's Eve, it would be spoyled, for grandmother, by those bands of sable which bordered the skirt and played hide-and-seek on the drapery of the bodice. "Chiffon and fur! Preposterous!"

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SCIENTIFIC NOTE.

FLOATING EGGS OF FISH.

The fish known as the lula, which is found in this country and in Ceylon (a species of ophiocephalus), is said to be unique among fresh-water fishes, in laying eggs which float on the water till hatched. This peculiarity in habit, according to a note in the "Field," has only recently been discovered by Dr. Willey. To prepare a place for the eggs the lula beats back the rushes and bites off the weeds. The eggs are then spread out in a sheet flush with the surface of the water and the male mounts guard over them. They are large and of a golden yellow or amber colour. A single large globule of oil immersed in the golden yellow yolk of each egg gives them their buoyancy. The eggs, thus freely exposed to the warmth of the sun hatch out in three days or even sooner. The lula is said to be monogamous. Though floating eggs are not known to occur in the case of any other fresh-water species, they are found in the salt-water weevers.

ENERGY OF COILED-UP SPRING.

What becomes of the energy of a coiled-up-spring when the said spring is dissolved in sulphuri acid? We are familiar with the not inconsiderable force residing in such a spring as the motive power in driving a watch—the main-spring. Yet when the heat produced by the solution of the soiled spring is carefully measured and compared with what due to the solution of an uncoiled one, the difference is inappreciable. What has become of the energy due to the coiling? The question has been often discussed, and at a recent meeting of an engineering society in America, Dr. Steinmetz gave the results of his investigations on the subject.

QUICK SOLUTION OF STAINED METAL.

The heat produce by the solution of the coiled spring must be greater by the amount of energy in the coil. But this expressed in its heat equivalent is so small in comparison with the energy of solution that it cannot be observed by ordinary thermometric methods. Dr. Steimetz, however maintains that it can he proved indirectly by the following considerations. If a piece of iron part of which is under strain and the rest not is dissolved in acid there is unequal corosion due to local currents set up between the different parts of the iron. The parts under strain are dissolved, first showing that they have greater potential differences towards the solvent, and will therefore, produce more heat in the solution. We suggest, however that a sufficiently delicate thermopile would detect the difference in temperature if such existed.

SOLUBILITY OF GOLD.

Gold is one of the group of metals soluble only in that mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids known as aqua regia. It has been found, however, that the presence of certain organic compounds renders gold soluble in hydrochloric acid. Thus a mixture of this acid and chloroform is found to be a solvent. Ethyl, or ordinary alcohol, methyl alcohol and Amyl alcohol are among the other substances which give to hydrochloric acid the power of dissolving gold. The solution takes place slowly in the cold, and more quickly on heating.

CURIOUS FLIES FROM NEW GUINEA.

In the current issue of "Country Life" Mr. Ogilvie Grant gives an account of some of the interesting results of the expedition sent by the British Ornithologists' Union to the Snow Mountains, New Guinea. Among the new discoveries is a very remarkable fly of which a figure is given. In this species the eyes are carried at the ends of two long rigid stalks which project at each side at rightangles to the body. These eye bearing stalks are sometimes longer than the body itself. In some other species of insects the males carry appendages like miniature antlers of the sambar or elk. These are quite distinct from the antennæ and there use in unknown.

IN MEMORY OF HALLEY.

It is fitting that Halley, whose name is now in everyone's mouth, should be specially remembered at his own University of Oxford. And no more fitting way of commemorating the great astronomer could perhaps, be found than that of the foundation of a Halley lecture, for which Mr. H. Wilde, or Alderley Edge, has provided the funds. Halley left Oxford without his M.A. But on his return from cataloguing the stars of the Southern Hemisphere, where he had made the Royal Oak one of his constellations the King commanded the University to bestow on him this degree. It was during his voyage to the South that Halley noticed the retardation of the pendulum on approaching the equator—the first observation apparently of this very important fact.

HALLEY AND PETER THE GREAT.

The "Scientific American" has unearthed a curious story illustrating the more human side of the astronomer. When Peter the Great of Russia was in England he was fond of the companionship of Halley. After a merry evening together at Deptford the Russian monarch wheeled the English astronomer in a barrow through a yew hedge belonging to John Evelin, the famous authority on trees and author of "Solva." It is said that they had to pay handsome compensation to the owner.

NATURALIST AND POET.

A translation by Miss Bigelow into English of Redi's "Experiments on the Generation of Insects" is welcome to the student of biology, for it contains "the first and therefore the most important statement supported by experimental evidence of that great generalisation named by Huxley, the theory of biogenesis; a theory which by its application has probably been of more benefit to mankind than any other result of scientific investigation." To Italians Francesco Redi is "one of our own poets." He is remembered by the medical profession as the Father of Tuscan medicine and as the first to bring again into fashion the virtues of water in medical treatment. The biologist will ever recall his name as that of the first to demolish the theory of spontaneous generation, and to establish the doctrine "omne vivum ex-ovo," by his experiments. They have, indeed, been compared by Professor J. A. Thomson to those of Pasteur and Tyndall two hundred years later. The "Esperienze intorno alla Generazion Degh Insetti" was published in 1668, and the title-page of the 1hs edition, issued twenty years later in Florence at the Sign of the Golden Lion, is reproduced for this translation. The motto prefixed to the work is from the Arabic; Experiment adds to knowledge, Credulity adds to error.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SCIENTIST.

To fix his period we may say that he was born in 1626, sixteen years after Galileo had published his "Siderens Nuncius," and six years before the appearance of the famous "Dialogues." He was thus able to speak of "that great philosopher of our time, the immortal William Harvey," of "the famous chemist Sir Kenelm Digby," or of the "charlatan Paracelsus," and the admixture of appeal to and confutation of ancients and moderns is at times very diverting. As a type of his observations and his natural shrewdness we may quote: At no time were any lice found on ostriches; a stock also was exempt but that may have been mere chance, as there was only one stork. . . . The size of the lice does not correspond to the size of the bird, as large birds have both large and small lice, and likewise small birds have large lice; for a recall having found lice in blackbirds which were not inferior to those of the stork. . . . The tick found on the tiger is entirely of tawny colour . . ., but he suggests that though lions and tigers do not seem to be infested with lice it is possible that sufficient care was not taken in the search, for "meddling with lions and tigers is a business that few care to undertake."

LIEUT. S. F. FREMANTLE, son of the Dean of Ripon, has died in a nursing home in London at the age of twenty-nine. He received his first commission in the South Wales Borderers in 1903, and was transferred to the 2nd Goorkhas in 1905, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant a few months later.

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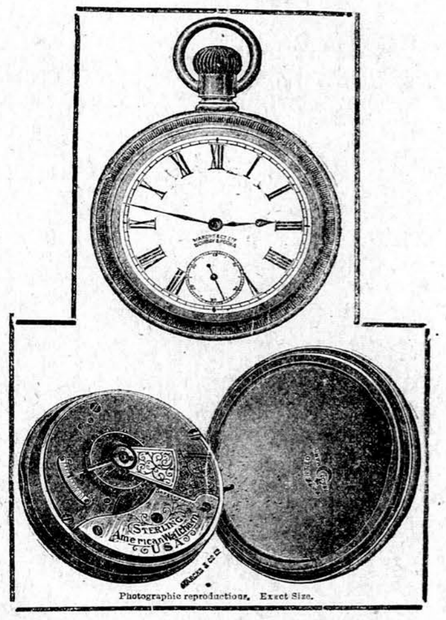

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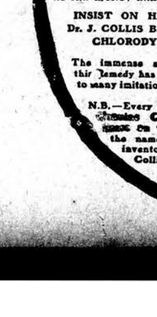

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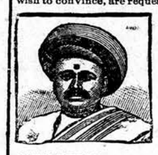

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